TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

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BOTH SIDES IN RAIL WALKOUT STANDING FIRM

Soldiers Ready for Duty to Curb Any Violence in Troubled Strike Zone in West.

Railway shopmen entered the second week of their strike with no apparent inclination to follow the only avenue to peace held open to them by the United States railroad labor board.

The board stood on the position taken by its chairman, Ben W. Hooper, that the only way the striking shopmen could receive recognition in conciliatory conferences was to restore themselves to standing before the board by returning to work and then entering into negotiations for a settlement.

B. M. Jewell, head of the shop crafts, who held himself open to approach by "any responsible persons authorized to negotiate a settlement," declines to make the first move, preferring rather to place the blame for a continuance of the strike upon the labor board and the railroads.

Wants Board to Move.

Jewell declared that the olive branch of peace should first be offered to the striking shopmen.

The railroads remained immovable in their attitude of considering the strike as against the government rather than against the railroads.

The result of this situation was that all elements were in receptive moods but firm in their determination not to weaken their positions by making the first move.

National Guard Ready.

National guardsmen Monday were on duty in Illinois and under arms in four other states. United States marshals were in charge of law enforcement machinery at various points, the Michigan state police were ordered and prepared for duty while at other rail centers the roads relied upon federal injunctions and local authorities for protection in attempting to operate shops and maintain transportation, into which increasing inroads were noted.

Shop and roundhouse whistles shrieked the final notes of railroad ultimatum cancelling seniority and pension rights of strikers who refused to return to the shops.

Monday brought forebodings of an impending crisis at many points as trouble brewed among the strikers. New acts of violence occurred at scattered points and others were feared as the situation grew tenser.

The tenth day of the strike was marked by the apparent determination of both sides to stand by their positions taken at the outset and indications pointed to a feverish deadlock.

Railroads generally prepared to open their shops with what labor was available, accepting returned strikers and filling vacant jobs as far as possible with imported workers.

State troops patrolled the Illinois Central yards and shops at Clinton, Ill., while at Bloomington, Ill., city and county officials, admitted the collapse of civil authority and asked for troops.

U. S. Guards to Act.

National guard companies were mobilized in Missouri, Kansas and California. United States Marshal Levy was authorized by Federal Judge Carpenter, who issued an injunction restraining strikers from interfering with operation of Burlington shops at Aurora, Ill., to employ any necessary measures to preserve peace there and enforce the injunction.

United States marshals increased their forces as they prepared to take charge of law enforcement at points in several states where situations were critical.

Marshal E. E. Fitzpatrick and a force of deputies went to Parsons, Kas., where state troops also were ordered by Governor Allen.

Several deputies working under Marshal I. K. Pearshall of Kansas City were sent to Slater, Mo., where strikers for several days had been in virtual control of the Chicago & Alton shop and the town. Marshal Pearshall said he was prepared to have deputies at all of the 13 division points in his district.

Mobilization of special deputies under federal marshals was made for the additional purpose of protecting mails and property of railroads in the hands of receivers appointed by United States courts.

J. A. Baggett, marshal for the Northern Texas district, was guarding mails on the Texas and Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the International and Great Northern railroads.

Trains Are Annulled.

Officials of the Missouri Pacific announced the annulment of 30 passenger trains on the company's eastern division, adding that trains on other divisions probably would be discontinued at the same time.

The western division embraces Nebraska, Kansas and Western Missouri. Cancellations on the road included 12 local passenger and mixed trains between Poplar Bluff, Mo., and Little Rock, Ark.

All train service on the International and Great Northern from Georgetown to Roundrack, Tex., was suspended.

Governor Alf Taylor of Tennessee received appeals to send troops to Memphis to protect property and employes of the Frisco lines. Four special agents for the Frisco were arrested by Memphis police for carrying concealed weapons while off railroad property.

In New York strikers explained their position in an open letter to commuters on the Erie, placing the responsibility upon the railroad labor board.

1,250,000 Workers Now Out on Strike

More than 1,250,000 workers are idle in the United States because of strikes, officials of the department of labor have estimated.

Four strikes of major importance are in progress. They are:

Coal miners—400,000 bituminous and 200,000 anthracite.

Railroad shopmen—400,000 men.

Textile workers—New England, 80,000.

Garment workers—New York City—from 10,000 to 20,000.

Officials said it was impossible to calculate the amount of money lost to workers and to industry because of the strikes.

Surplus of Women Puzzle to Europe

Man's minority on earth, as compared to women, a fact even before the war, has been increased by that conflict until today it is estimated there are 25,000,000 more women than men in Europe.

Official statistics show that the surplus of women in Europe has increased by 15,500,000. Before the war there were 1,038 women to every 1,000 men; now the proportion is 1,111 to 1,000. The rising surplus has been most marked in Russia, where the number of women has grown from 1,042 to 1,299 for every 1,000 men. This is on the basis of figures for 52 governments.

The situation also has been notably changed in Germany, Austria, Jugoslavia, Great Britain, Luxemburg, France and Italy. In Germany, exclusive of Upper Silesia, there are 1,100 women to every 1,000 men whereas before the war there were about 1,026. The number of surplus women has decreased in Denmark, Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands.

An outstanding feature of the situation is that girls of marriageable age are in the minority in the surplus, most of those in the excess classification being older and many of them widows.

Russian Famine Is Now on Wane

Hunger and undernourishment undoubtedly will prevail in many districts of Russia after the coming harvest, but actual famine is now on the wane and soon will have vanished except in isolated districts, say reports which have reached the American relief administration in Moscow from workers in the field.

From preliminary crop reports recently received in Moscow from the Volga, the Ukraine and other present famine areas, it is deduced that nearly all of them will have sufficient food after the next harvest is gathered.

Illinois Is U. S. Amusement Center

Theaters on which construction was begun in the United States during the first quarter of this year will cost $38,033,000, an incomplete list compiled by the American Photo Player Co. shows. A large majority of these theaters are for motion pictures, although in the larger cities many houses of more than 2,500 seating capacity are being built to produce vaudeville, as well as pictures.

The figures credit Illinois with being the amusement center of the country, that state, having 17 theaters under construction for a value of $8,185,000. Ohio is given second place in the price list, with 12 theaters to cost $5,500,000. New York, although building 21 theaters, is humbled into third place with an expenditure of $5,195,000. Then follow Pennsylvania, eight theaters, $4,810,000; Missouri four theaters, $1,340,000; New Jersey, five theaters, $1,275,000; Nebraska, two, $1,070,000; Iowa, two, $1,011,000 and South Carolina, one, to cost $1,000,000.

Only Six Belgian Hero Dogs Survive

Only six of Belgium's "War Heroes" remain. They are not human heroes, but brilliantly intelligent and daring dogs who distinguished themselves for valor and fidelity on the field of battle. Originally there were 16, but 10 proved that even dogs can be martyrs. Three were killed in action at the front, three died of wounds, two were poisoned by the Germans, one died of grief over the loss of his soldier-master, and one was mercifully put out of his misery when the enemy came to seize him.

The six survivors were proudly exhibited by their owners at the Palais des Fetes recently. Some have gallant acts of peace to their credit as well as honors of war. They have saved children from drowning, stopped runaway horses, caught burglars, protected sheep and stood silent guard over their master's lives and homes. Three of them have the Cross of War for heroism and devotion in the field.

Fokker Helps U. S. Build Navy Plane

Herr A. H. G. Fokker, designer and builder of the monoplane used extensively by Germany in the World war for pursuit and combat duty, is co-operating with American naval designers in experiments looking to the development of a new torpedo plane, the navy department has announced.

The experiments are being conducted at the Anancostia aviation station and, the department's statement predicts, "should give to naval aviation the best torpedo plane in the world."

Message of Death

Mrs. Jane Folo of Chicago sent a registered letter to her daughter saying she was going to commit suicide and then drowned herself.

HAUGEN BILL TO REDUCE BUTTER FAT PERCENTAGE

Measure Requiring 80 Per Cent Must Pass Soon as Massachusetts Law Requires 82½.

Unless the bill introduced by Representative Gilbert N. Haugen of Iowa and recently reported from the agricultural committee, which amends the pure food law and defines butter as containing not less than 80 per cent butter fat, passes soon those who ship butter containing less than 82½ per cent butter fat into Massachusetts are likely to be prosecuted, for that state recently passed a law blanketing the federal regulation requiring 82½ per cent.

Dual Standard Now.

The maximum amount of moisture permitted in butter is determined at present by the internal revenue department in connection with the adulterated butter law and it says that there shall be not more than 16 per cent moisture. Thus we now have a dual standard, a minimum of 82½ per cent butter fat and a maximum of 16 per cent water. The 82½ per cent federal regulation, it is said, is not enforced, yet in Massachusetts the law recently passed blankets the federal regulation and is to be enforced in that state, according to testimony presented before the house agricultural committee.

Hearings covering several days were held on the Haugen bill, which, as introduced, provided for a dual standard, a minimum of 80 per cent butter fat and maximum of 16 per cent of water or moisture. As recently reported to the house the bill amended the pure food law and provides only a single standard limiting the content of butter to a minimum of 80 per cent butter fat.

Secretary Approves Legislation.

The secretary of agriculture recently approved in a letter to G. L. McKay, secretary of the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers, of the enactment by congress of a butter fat standard. There is need for a federal standard as demonstrated by the Massachusetts situation. Three states have established by law the butter fat standard of 82½ per cent, 11 states have adopted by law the 80 per cent standard, while 20 states or more have laws or regulations making the federal standard the official standard in the states. Other states have no legislation or requirements on the subject.

A representative of the American Farm Bureau federation testified in favor of a single 80 per cent butter fat standard and pointed out that this regulation should apply only to the manufacturers of butter and not to farmers who produce small amounts and do not have the equipment for accurately measuring the amount of fat and moisture in the butter. Under the present regulations and interpretations by the internal revenue department farm butter does not come within the ruling.

Sword Fish Whips Whale in Battle

An unusual demonstration in the ocean off Point Sur, Cal., below Monterey—a battle between a whale and a swordfish—was reported by Frank McDonald, custodian of the customs house in San Francisco.

"The first I saw of the battle," said McDonald, "was when the leviathan of the deep churned up a field of foam that looked like a white island in the seas. Then the big fellow spouted and leaped. I knew he was fighting a foe unseen. Suddenly as though he had been coming straight up for a solar plexus blow, a swordfish pierced the air."

After a battle lasting more than an half hour the swordfish was victorious, McDonald said.

Chicken for the President

DR. G. T. HARDING

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WHEN Warren G. Harding, President of the United States, approached Marion, O., to visit the folks back home, Dad Harding got busy with a hatchet and chicken so Warren would have a good dinner.

Photo shows Dr. G. T. Harding, the President's father, killing the chicken for the family dinner on July 4 at the centennial celebration staged by the people of Marion which President and Mrs. Harding attended.

Woman Loves Rich Husband Lost in War and No. 2 Gives Her Up

"Paul! It's my Paul! Where have you been these three years?" cried a woman's voice above the strains of the restaurant orchestra. She fainted.

She was Veronica Bates Goodhue, married to Paul H. Goodhue, heir to the millions of a New Jersey manufacturer, in the early stages of the war. Later he was reported "missing in action." She married again, her new husband being an Austrian nobleman, Count Rienzi.

Count Gives Up Wife.

Now Count Rienzi proves himself a noble man. Learning of the predicament of his beautiful young wife he has relinquished all claims on her that she may go back to her first husband and nurse him back to life, health and love.

In his palatial Summer home at Hamilton, Mass., Paul Goodhue, after suffering four years of shell shock and lost memory, tells his own story:

"In 1917 I was married to Veronica Bates, daughter of the noted landscape artist. We lived at Hamilton, Mass.

"Then I enlisted. I wrote from Brest. Then I moved. I wrote as often as I could. Finally I reached the firing line and the trenches. Then, my wife tells me, the letters stopped."

Early in 1920, Count Rienzi, of the Austrian nobility, came to New York. He is 49. He and Mrs. Goodhue were married. They lived in New York until Count Rienzi's business interests brought him to Boston and they made their home in Brookline.

He Loses His Identity.

Meanwhile Paul Goodhue had been taken from a shell crater by stretcher bearers and removed to a hospital just back of the lines. His mind was gone. He had lost his identity. He was sent back to this country and held for treatment at Fox Hills. Finally, he was discharged as competent, though his identity still eluded him. For two years he worked in various cities. Then he went to Boston.

One night he attended a dinner-dance. Count and Countess Rienzi joined in the dancing. As they circled about the countess saw him.

"You still love him?" asked the count.

"I do," she replied. "God help me, I do."

"Then you shall have him back again," replied the count. He has had the marriage annulled.

Hays Asks Teachers to Assist Movies

The co-operation of the Motion Picture producers with the National Education association in finding a way to make pedagogic pictures, which are scientifically, psychologically and pedagogically sound, was offered by Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Pictnre Producers and Distributors of America in an address before the educators' convention.

"There is already a great demand for pedagogic pictures," Hays said. "I propose that we study jointly that demand, that we may find ways and means of supplying such films; that a committee be appointed made up of the very best talent within your ranks; let them meet with the great producers of the country and find ways to use our facilities."

GERMANY NOW IS ON BRINK OF FINANCIAL RUIN

Seek to Save Cash Box by Asking Allies for Moratorium Lasting Two Years.

The financial position of Germany has become so desperate that the government has started an action which may result in absolving Germany from meeting the payment July 15 of 50,000,000 gold marks required by the allies, in sending Dr. Fischer, chairman of the German war debt commission, and Herr Schroeder, under-secretary of the ministry of finance, to Paris to confer with the reparations commission on the question of readjusting the present schedule of gold payments.

Although this move is considered a temporary expedient with the prime purpose of influencing the deliberations at Paris, official financial circles would welcome this revision as indicating a general solution of the present schedule of gold payments, which Chancellor Wirth has declared Germany is in no position to carry out, particularly since the recent collapse of German exchange.

The value of the German mark (worth 24 cents cash in pre-war days) has shrunk until it is possible to buy from 535 to 537 of them for one American dollar.

Officially it was stated that the reichsbank was technically in a position to deliver 50,000,000 gold marks this week, but that their release from bank vaults would "badly expose" the institution whose officials believe that this available gold fund shall be devoted to steadying the mark at home and abroad.

The mission undertaken by Dr. Fischer and Herr Schroeder at the instigation of the government, will be carried out in the hope of sustaining the reichsbank's position. The mission will consider the revision of the dates for future gold payments. Any formal request for an exact moratorium will depend upon the nature of the pourparliers at Paris and the accommodating attitude of the reparations commission.

Reports from New York that Germany had confessed herself to be bankrupt were declared in financial circles to be "irresponsible and ridiculous."

"It is not for us Germans to say we are bankrupt, such a verdict must come from our creditors," one leading official in the ministry of finance observed.

Chemical Keeps Mice Off Wheat

Hope that one of the Australian farmers' greatest problems—protecting the wheat against the attacks of mice—is near solution has risen from successful tests conducted by a Sydney doctor of a protective preparation he had evolved.

The value of the discovery may be gauged from the fact that the records of the wheat board show losses of 500,000 pounds in New South Wales alone directly attributed to the ravages of mice.

The final test was conducted by the inventor, Dr. Henry Bottrell, in the presence of representatives of the wheat board, primary producers and the press. Mice were sealed in an iron tank with large supplies of bread and wheat, which were enclosed in sacks and cardboard boxes which had been sprayed with the solution invented by the doctor, some as long ago as 15 months. When the seal of the tank was broken after two days, it was found that the mice had made no attempt to eat either the wheat or the bread, no trace of teeth or claws being found on the boxes or bags. All of the mice were dead, apparently preferring to starve rather than approach the solution.

Jurors Who Take Sip of Evidence In Bad

Jurors sitting in liquor cases in Florida in the future are expected to sidestep invitations to taste the liquid evidence, for the state supreme court opines that such a practice may be a violation of the Volstead act. The opinion quashed the judgment of a county court and affirmation by the circuit court, because the defendant was convicted on evidence obtained without a search warrant, which the jurors had been permitted to sip.

FARMERS WANT R. R. FARE CUT

Passenger Rates Must Be Reduced So Milk Charges Can Also Be Slashed.

As the railroad business increases and becomes more profitable the public demands for reduction of passenger fares is more insistent. The farmers have a direct interest in the reduction of passenger fares aside from the reduction cost of passenger transportation.

Milk is considered in the same category as passenger traffic and therefore when the Interstate Commerce commission sees fit to consider the question of reduction of passenger fares undoubtedly the dairymen will present the subject of lower rates on milk.

Representatives of leading farm organizations recently discussed this matter with Commissioner Lewis and he pointed out that the milk shippers really are in a better position today than they would have been had milk been classified as freight. The passenger rate was not increased by as large a percentage as freight rates. Chairman Charles H. McChord says: "If the commission were to modify its report to consider milk as freight instead of passenger traffic not only would no reduction in milk now accrue but if and when reductions on passenger rates are made there would be no reductions. In all probability if passenger fares are reduced, milk rates will come down in the same proportion at the same time."

He also adds, in writing concerning passenger traffic. "No definite prediction can now be made; business conditions are improving, the travel on the railroads is increasing and it is more than possible that within a few months after July 1 I will be able to bring this subject up again."

WHEAT PLACED AT 78.9 PER CT.

Corn Yield Estimated at 29,000,000 Bu. More Than Harvest Last Year.

Production of corn, the country's most valuable farm crop was forecast for this year at 2,860,000,000 bushels by the department of agriculture in its July report. That is 29,000,000 bushels more than produced last year.

The country's wheat crop was forecast at 817,000,000 bushels, having been decreased by 38,000,000 bushels as a result of conditions in June. Wheat condition was 78.9 per cent of normal.

Production forecasts and details of other crops were announced as follows:

Oats — Production, 1,187,000,000 bushels; condition, 74.4.

Barley — Production, 182,000,000 bushels; condition 82.6.

Rye — Production, 82,000,000 bushels; condition, 89.9.

Hay — Production, 107,000,000 tons; condition, 88.7.

Apples — Production, 109,000,000 bushels; condition, 66.8.

Peaches — Production, 54,300,000 bushels; condition, 74.3.

Wheat remaining on farms July 1 is estimated at 31,641,000 bushels, or 4 per cent of last year's crop.

WAR AGAINST OPIUM HITS OPIUM ACREAGE

The farms under poppy in Mishima district, on the Island of Shikoku, which is the center of opium production in Japan, have this year been decreased by about 50 per cent, as compared with the area cultivated last year owing it is said to a revision of the law regarding the sale of opium. When the imports of opium for medical use were stopped during the war, the government gave every possible encouragement to the growing of poppy in Mishima district, the soil of which is said to be specially suited to the cultivation of the plant and for the past six years the opium industry in this locality has been very prosperous.

FEWER RASPBERRIES NOW BEING GROWN IN OHIO

When raspberries are served in the home or at an eating place anywhere in Ohio the chances are they came from somewhere outside the state.

During the past 10 years, or more, the raspberry crop has been gradually on the decline, according to a survey made by the Ohio Division of Markets of the state department of agriculture. Formerly enough were raised to not only supply the market for home consumption but to ship a generous amount into other states. At present berries of this kind, both red and black, are coming into Ohio, largely from Michigan and states to the West.

HARDING INSISTS ON SETTLEMENT OF MINE STRIKE

President Notifies Both Sides to Submit to Arbitration or U. S. Will Seize Mines.

President Harding delivered the government's final ultimatum to the warring coal miners and operators Monday.

He told them flatly they would either submit to arbitration by the government, by a commission to be appointed by the government, or else the government will step in and seize the mines to protect the public. Under the terms of the President's ultimatum the miners would return to work immediately under the old wage scale.

11 Members of Board.

The effect of the President's scheme would be to establish a month's truce in the strike, or until Aug. 10, during which arbitration would be given a thorough trial. At the end of that time, if an agreement were not reached, new steps would be considered.

The President proposed that the arbitration commission be composed of 11 men—three men from the miners, three from the operators, and five to be named by the President himself.

This commission would be named immediately to begin its work.

The President also suggested that if the arbitration which he proposed was not successful, the present wage scale be continued in force and production be continued until April 1, 1923.

This was regarded as a significant victory for the miners.

Both bituminous and anthracite sections of the general conference of the coal industry had indicated a deadlock before President Harding brought forward the arbitration plan.

The government "concerned with coal production sufficent to meet the industrial and transportation requirements of the country," he said, "desired to have production resumed."

In Public Interest.

"We have taken this short cut to resumption and I believe it is in the interest of the public welfare," the President concluded. "When two great forces do not agree there must be a peaceful way to adjustment, and such arbitration opens the way."

He enjoined all participants to give the proposal consideration in separate conferences and this was done immediately.

The miners formulated their temporary answer in a letter explaining that the national officers and district presidents called into the meeting were "without the authority to render a definite judgment upon your several suggestions and are in no manner authorized to bind the members of the United Mine Workers of America with respect to your recommendations."

John L. Lewis, president of the union, said the officers would not discuss the recommendations they might make to the full policy committee, which has 126 members, but explained that it had full power to act.

Chairman Ogle, after various deliberations with his associates, the bituminous operators, declared that the general arbitration plan had not been voted upon and that an answer to the President might be delayed. He declared that "one week ago the bituminous operators represented had submitted a program of arbitration by districts to the miners' union officials in the conferences, which we considered the fairest and best possible," and it had been refused.

The employers likewise had acceded to the government's suggestion that a committee of miners and operators be set up to mark out the districts.

"It is utterly impossible that one board can consider the difficulties and conditions in these far flung bituminous fields," he asserted in a statement to newspaper men, "and make up a wage scale in any reasonable time." That is why we suggested several boards of arbitration to consider differences in districts where they arise."

Radio Helps Give Farmer Square Deal

A bit of highly interesting news was contained in recent dispatches which told of the elation of New York farmers over the fact that the broadcast of market reports had put them on an absolute equality with the dealers in the city in the matter of price information. Formerly they were often dependent on the quotations given them by the dealers themselves, with the result that they were not seldom forced to take less than the current market prices.

The benefit thus rendered to the farmers is only a sample, of course, of what radio broadcasting will do in equalizing informational possibilities. Our whole system of industry and commerce rests so largely on the speed and uniformity with which necessary data can be transmitted, that it goes without saying that those who have been or can be so benefited by it will not be willing to give it up. It puts the country dweller for the first time in a position to enter the produce markets, the stock exchanges and wheat pits, foreign commerce and exchange with all the knowledge that he is justly entitled to and must have in order to complete on a fair basis.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

REPUBLICS born of war are full of trouble. We must not say they "are of few days." Not only would it be pessimistic to say that, but it would not be true. Our republic was full of trouble in the early periods of its existence—it has some growing pains yet—but it has lived a long time and will continue to live so long as it remains the best form of government on earth; will live as long as a majority of the people want it to live.

Just now the German government is full of trouble. The old military crowd would like to see its life cut short and the old regime of military braid, gewgaws and suppliant knees reestablished to make a holiday for so-called royalty.

If ever a nation sowed to the wind and brought upon itself a harvest of whirlwind that nation is Germany.

The recent assassination of Rathenau, the man who was doing his level best to put the new republic on its feet and bring about harmony with other nations, is an indication of the desperate state of mind the old crowd is in. The life of any man who seems destined to make a success of the new form of government is in danger.

Financial Crisis Feared.

The German mark has reached its lowest point of value. Another drop and it will have become practically worthless. July 15 the sum of 60,000,000 gold marks is required to meet the new republic's reparations installment. France needs this money, and France's attitude is what it has always been, that for damage done to her country either Germany or France must pay. France has the logic on her side, but Germany argues that if she must pay now the result will be financial collapse.

Loyd George, in England, shares Germany's fears, and is also afraid the blow will fall upon the whole of Europe. In Germany's financial collapse the British premier sees both an economic and political crisis.

There is always some danger of putting too much faith in German's "poor mouth." In the German mind there is no harder thing imaginable than to pay for the damage done in the war she inflicted upon the world.

Economic experts in Washington feel that the solution of the Germfin financial problem rests with France. They see it only as a question of German credit, which hinges upon the reparation terms.

As to the safety of the German republic, an indication of the mind of the general public was disclosed last week when half a million workingmen in Berlin gave a demonstration in favor of democracy and in denunciation of the reactionaries. There were similar demonstrations in other parts of the country.

Our President's Holiday.

Printed elsewhere on this page is a picture of Dr. G. T. Harding of Marion, Ohio, in the act of killing a chicken in celebration of the home-coming of his son, President Warren G. Harding.

We like that picture. First, it is a living likeness of "Dad." But there is another and greater reason for liking it. It typifies the American home under our democratic way of doing things. The picture shows just what may have taken place in a million American homes on the morning of the Fourth, preparatory to welcoming a home-coming son.

At home, joining in his own town's celebration of its centennial anniversary Warren G. Harding came as near being a home-coming son as it was possible for the President of the United States to be. Necessarily he and Mrs. Harding had to be accompanied by a few representatives of gold braid and secret service men. The government doesn't permit a President to run about unattended. But the visit was as simple and folksy as it could be.

Recalling an Earlier Day.

Of course, the President had to make a speech; and in that part of it making reference to an earlier period in Marion he recalled the twilight of a day forty years before, when he rode into the town astride a mule. The churchbells were calling the faithful to prayer. Their music appealed to the boy who was riding into a new home, where he was to have a life of ups and downs and final success.

Can you think of a humbler way for a young man to make a beginning? In our President's experiences we find what we like about America, what we like in a democracy. It does not handicap its boys.

Success has not hurt Warren G. Harding. Going from the White House to the old home and Dad's chicken dinner, he did not forget the old days. Among the home folks he was one of them again. Being the President of 105,000,000 people had not made him unmindful of the religious sweetness of the twilight bells. He remembered the reluctant old mule.

Fourth of July Thoughts.

While much of the President's Marion address was for the home folks, he said many things for the ear of the whole nation. Without direct reference to the Herrin massacre and to the railroad strike, which is getting nasty, he must have had these unfortunate affairs in mind. An outstanding thought was that the will of the majority must be respected and the dignity and supremacy of law maintained.

For the first time since his inauguration the President referred publicly to the prohibition amendment. "The Eighteenth amendment," he said, "denies to a minority a fancied sense of personal liberty, but the amendment is the will of America and must be sustained by the government and public opinion, else contempt for the law will undermine our very foundations."

The greatest traitor to his country, in the mind of the President, "is he who appeals to prejudice and inflames passion."

YOU'RE NOT TOO LATE FOR OUR $1,725.00---SEE PAGE EIGHT

MUST ENFORCE NATION'S LAWS

President Declares Republic Is Secure; Pershing Speaks to Multitude.

With an emphatic declaration that the Constitution and laws sponsored by the majority must be enforced, President Harding addressing his "friends and neighbors" who assembled at the fair grounds in Marion, Ohio, to celebrate his home coming, declared that "menaces do arise," which must be suppressed by the government pending their effacement by public opinion.

Coupled with this assertion was the prediction that "America will go on" and that the "fundamentals of the republic and all its liberties will be preserved."

The President touched on prohibition, discussed the right of "a free American" to labor "without any other's leave," and men's right to bargain collectively, reviewed the history of Marion which is celebrating its 100th birthday anniversary, and told a number of incidents of his earlier life. He spoke from a grandstand filled with "home folks" and visitors from surrounding territory. Massed in front of him was a huge crowd. It was estimated there were 25,000 persons in the throng.

On their arrival at the fair grounds the President and Mrs. Harding were given an ovation, while frequently during his address the executive was interrupted by applause.

Pershing Is Applauded.

General Pershing, who also delivered an address, was loudly applauded when he advocated "fearless" use of "the strong arm of the law in communities which openly sympathize with ruthless murder of inoffensive people in the exercise of the right to earn a livelihood." President Harding joined in the handclapping which followed this statement.

The President mentioned the Eighteeenth amendment in connection with his advocacy of strict law enforcement. "The Eighteenth amendment denies to a minority a fancied sense of personal liberty, but the amendment is the will of America and must be sustained by the government and public opinion, else contempt for the law will undermine our very foundations."

Tells of Early Days.

Departing frequently from the prepared text of his speech, Mr. Harding with a smile told how he, "a green village youth," once rode into Marion from the nearby town of Caledonia, his former home, on "a stubborn mule." At another juncture he remarked that "back in 1895" he dropped into the "express office" to see "some of the fellows" there about a civic celebration.

There was a burst of applause when the President said he would "welcome the day when I can come back to stay with you permanently."

"Some of you may think it's a fine thing to be president," Mr. Harding remarked. "Keep on thinking it—you'll find the situation very different when you wake up."

On the program for "informal remarks," Charles G. Dawes, former director of the budget bureau, spoke briefly, concluding with the observation that the President "had a strong cabinet, but the cabinet has a stronger Harding."

Brief speeches were made by Comptroller of the Currency Crissinger, George H. Christian, secretary to the President, and Brigadier-General Sawyer, the President's physician. All are residents of Marion.

Visits Print Shop.

Shortly before noon Tuesday the President strolled down to the Marion Star building from the home of his father, Dr. G. T. Harding. Climbing the stairs to his father's office on the second floor, the President made a long-hand draft of his address. Across the hall was the room which he occupied for years as editor of the Star—his old desk still in its customary place. Before leaving the building the President went into every department greeting each employe by name as he shook hands.

The President and Mrs. Harding spent the evening quietly at Dr. Harding's home with members of the family and a few friends who dropped in to call.

Spends Quiet Day.

President Harding's second day in Marion gave promise Wednesday of being the least strenuous he has spent since leaving Washington last Saturday. Arrangements had been made for him to review a historical parade during the afternoon but aside from that he was not scheduled to make any public appearance.

JAPAN PROGRESSES IN MAKING OF PULP

The pulp making industry in Japan has attained a significant development since the war. Official returns indicate companies engaged in production of pulp in 1921 numbered 13, comprising 28 factories. In 1921 the total output amounted to 250,000 tons, but the current fiscal year will score an increase of more than 30 per cent.

An Englishman who has visited the pulp wood districts expresses the view that Japan is using her resources rapidly and within a few years will be short of paper making material. Paper is used for more purposes in Japan than in any other country and the consumption is enormous.

Faked Furniture

American lovers of antiques may have been badly "stung" in recent purchases. It is learned a great deal of "antique" French furniture has been faked in Paris.

Saved by Sawdust

Dreaming burglars were in his Bath, Eng., hotel room, Edward Bailey leaped out of the window. He fell into a heap of sawdust, which saved his life.

Russian Craze Is On

French visitors to London bitterly criticize the prevailing Russian craze. They say, "it's Russian art, Russian craft, Russian dancing and Russian everything!"

Ranchers in Arizona make the prickly cactus edible for cattle by burning off the spines with blowtorches.

Unusual Picture of British Premier

This is an unusual photograph of David Lloyd George, premier of Great Britain, snapped with his little granddaughter, Valerie, at a picnic in North Wales on Grandfather's Day.

This Woman Says That Cave Men Wouldn't Thrill Flapper of Today

American "flappers" who long for "cave man" love are grasping at an illusory dream, according to Lady Dorothy Mills. Lady Dorothy has visited the cave dwellers of the Troglodytes to gather material for a novel. In the following article she sets forth her impressions of the "cave men."

Four days' journey southwest from Gabes, rail head of Tunisia, brought me to the mountains of the Troglodytes, or cave dwellers.

These cave men are not the hirsute creatures of the fiction magazine—I doubt if any such still exist in the world! They are what is left of the Berbers, who, from the dim recesses of time, long before the Arabs and the negro races from the South swept over North Africa, have lived among the mountain tops tor protection in a constant warfare against the predatory tribes across the Tripolitan frontier.

The villages lay among high mountains, black, twisted and desolate. From a kilometre away they are quite invisible, being just a rabbit warren of little caves hollowed out of the solid rock, reached by narrow winding goat paths from which in time of warfare they can hurl down rocks on the approaching enemy.

Cave Houses Comfortable

Except for lack of light and ventilation the cave houses were not too uncomfortable, generally consisting of one long narrow room hollowed out of the rock with a raised ledge or alcove covered with rugs of camels' hair where the family slept.

Meals were gargantuan affairs—five different dishes of mutton, some beans, goats' milk and grayish-brown bread of which one had in common politeness to eat till one felt stiff. At night they used politely to bar me in, and, rolled cocoon-wise in the rugs, I slept on the stone ledge, which was more than a little cold and hard, while the fleas ran races over me.

In all the Troglodyte towns that I visited I was treated with the greatest hospitality, and regarded with the keenest interest and curiosity, especially by the women. It took infinite firmness and tact to prevent the later from undressing me half a dozen times a day, so anxious were they to know exactly what I wore, why my skin was white and why my hair curled; and one of them counted my toes twice over to make sure that I had the usual number.

Sought Personal Details.

They wanted to know every possible sort of intimate detail about my private life, and in particular how many wives my husband had at home, and whether I was the favorite wife.

Their social status is merely that of superior livestock. A husband can on any or no pretext divorce his wife by simply making a verbal statement before the head man of the village. He then takes back the clothing or jewels with which he has dowered her, and is merely bound, if she comes from a distance, to provide her with a donkey to carry her back to her parents.

I have often been asked since my visit how the cave man makes love. It is disappointing to have to upset a popular idea, but as far as I could ascertain he appears to make love much as any other man does. Apparently he finds no need for a club, sinces he does not as a rule possess one.

His courtship is formal and rather expensive. It is done through his parents, and he is expected to provide the trousseau of camels' hair cloths and colored silks, and, if he be rich, some jewelry of beaten metal. The value of his offerings depends upon his means and the beauty, age and eligibility of the lady. A bride over eighteen would expect comparatively little.

I do not think that the role of cave man or woman would suit the normal civilized being.

FREIGHT BY AIR COMMON SOON

Expert Says Load Carrying Planes Will Be Common in Five Years.

America within the next five years will see the regular operation of airway load carriers transporting heavy freight and passengers at commercially satisfactory rates, says Charles S. Hall of Los Angeles, who heads a staff of experts engaged in surveying air routes and testing inventions essential to the operation of load-carrying types of aircraft.

Hall gave a review of the subject and expressed the belief that the combination of features necessary to make air freighting safe and cheap enough to justify making an established business of it is now available. Radio telephony, practical aerography, non-inflammable gas which is lighter than air, aluminum alloy to permit lightness in framework construction, and the development of aerial navigation — these are a few features which have "arrived" to help make the building of large carriers for heavy loads possible, he asserted.

"We have worked for five years on the problem of 'profit and loss' as part of our effort to get airway rates down where business men could see them," said Hall, "and there are three big weaknesses in the large airship which militate against adapting it for scheduled commercial transportation.

"One is that of safety, which is now met by ground communication and fog-flying possibilities through development of the wireless. Safety is also advanced by the possibility of a non-inflammable levitating gas.

"The second weakness is the lack of cheap power. We have not as yet the proper power, for gasoline is not cheap fuel, and it takes up a great deal of weight that might otherwise go into 'pay' load. This will probably be overcome after the air carriers are in operation, for inventors will then understand what is needed most.

"The third and most vital deficiency in adapting the military airship to commercial work is the payroll. The big airships may be handled on the ground by soldiers and sailors, regardless of whether five or 500 men may be needed. Mechanical control is therefore absolutely necessary in handling the load-carrying ships.

"We have attacked the problem both from the air and ground viewpoint, and the result is a new type of propeller which can give immediate efficiency when desired. This invention will be introduced shortly for practical use on aircraft," Hall said.

GERMANS SEEK RELIEF ON PAY

Berlin Chiefs Say Allied Reparations Fixers Draw Too Much.

Heavy overhead charges incident to the creation under the Versailles treaty of a number of entente commissions to supervise the execution by Germany of the stipulations of that convention, have been made the subject of bitter protest by the German representatives who attended the Genoa Conference. Copies of the statements which were submitted to that conference by the Germans have reached Washington, and it is understood that they also have been furnished to almost every foreign office.

One of the rulings of the reparations commission for instance was that all officials and attaches of the entente commission were to be paid by the German government, not on the basis of the German salary and mark, but on the basis of their home pay in the equivalent in marks. Thus the salary of a French division general, which had been 33,000 francs last year, had to be paid in about two million German marks, while a British general was rated at four millions. The general who acts as president of one of the commissions received 65,550 marks monthly; a colonel 34,000 marks and even a private soldier was paid 9,660 monthly.

The grand total of the salaries of the commissions which Germany has been meeting since the armistice has been sixteen and three-tenths million marks monthly, the statements show. In addition there have been expenses incident to accomodations, etc., amounting to five and a quarter million marks each month.

The membership of the interallied control commissions includes six Americans, 250 Belgians, 629 Englishmen, 538 Frenchmen, 139 Italians and 26 Japanese. The proportions are different in the case of the Reparation Commission to which there are attached 14 Americans, 12 Belgians, 15 Englishmen, 63 Frenchmen, 7 Italians and two natives of Madagascar. The expenses of this commission was set down in the statements as averaging 32,600,000 marks monthly.

The Restitution Commission was set down as costing the German government 2,500,000 marks monthly. It is not generally known that there are three Americans on the Interallied Coal Commission and four Americans on the Missing Research commission.

Costs of the maintenance of the troops in occupied German territory paid by Germany aggregate 519 million paper marks monthly, divided between the powers as follows: France 331 millions, Belgium 62 millions, England 73 millions and America 53 millions.

RUSSIA WELCOMES IMMIGRANT LABOR

Immigration of American or Russian-American workmen is becoming an increasingly important factor in Russian industry. Ludwig Martens, former "Soviet Ambassador to the United States," now in charge of this department in Russia, recently reported to the council of labor and defense that more than 5,000 of these immigrants have arrived recently. Many others are on the way, including mechanics, agricultural groups and technical experts.

The council of labor and defense resolved to support this immigration because it does not burden Russia, but on the contrary lightens the situation as the immigrants bring their own food and tools.

Poor Marie!

Mlle. Marie Josephine got married. By error her name on the certificate was inscribed as "Marie Rose." The real Marie Rose tried to get married but found she was already a wife. Now the British courts must adjust matters.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

Defeat of the Republican motion for cloture on the administration tariff bill, and a dramatic attack on that measure by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, a Republican member of the committee that reported it, featured last Friday's proceedings in the senate. The vote to invoke the existing cloture rule was 45 to 35, or nine less than the necessary two-thirds majority. The Democrats was a unit against the motion which was also opposed by five Republicans.

Delivering the first of a promised series of attacks on the tariff, Senator La Follette declared the only way the Republican party could be saved from defeat in the congressional elections in November and from disaster "in the presidential election in 1924," was to recommit the bill for rewriting on the basis of "the old Republican principle" of merely equalizing the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. If that could not be done, he added, the legislation should be abandoned.

A full opportunity to offer further modifications to their proposals for development and operation of the government's power and nitrate projects of Muscle Shoals, Ala., will be given July 13 to all bidders whose offers have been considered by the senate agricultural committee, Chairman Norris announced.

Prohibition enforcement officers could board and search vessels within six marine leagues (18 geographical miles) of the coast of the United States under an amendment to the tariff bill proposed by Senator Sterling, Republican, South Dakota, member of the judiciary committee.

The dream of Henry Ford for creation of a monster industrial community at Muscle Shoals, Ala., through control of the government's water power project there, will not materialize during the current session of congress, Senator Capper, Republican, Kansas, chairman of the senate agricultural "bloc" predicted.

Although both the senate and house agreed to delay resumption of government construction on the project until Oct. 1, in order to get an opportunity to vote on Ford's offer, Capper declared congress would not reach a decision on it this year.

"It is also doubtful whether a decision will be reached at the next session of congress which begins in December," Capper added.

The "bloc" chairman, who wields a powerful influence in the senate, warned that Ford's present offer must be amended to give the government absolute jurisdiction over operation of the project at all times.

Senator Borah launched campaign for drastic pruning of the political plum tree, and, declaring that at least $1,000,000 is being wasted on high salaries, offers bill reducing membership of shipping board from seven to three.

Senator Caraway (Ark.) assailed President Harding for violation of the eighteenth amendment in permitting sale of liquor on American ships.

Desirability of obtaining current information as to cost of producing coal pointed out by federal trade commission in connection with data transmitted to congress.

In view of increasing evidence of unpopularity of the McCumber-Fordney tariff bill, some Republican leaders have begun to doubt wisdom of passing the measure on eve of the congressional elections.

First step taken toward legislation to create national forest policy which will effect reforestation and halt flood ravages.

Representative Johnson says he will put through still more restrictive immigration bill next winter.

National transportation institution to be established with approval of Harding to promote interests of railways.

Senator Capper sees no chance of reducing taxes or government expenditures this fiscal year; war debt, bond liquidation and conversion huge undertaking.

AIRPLANES USED IN REFORESTRATION

A new use for airplanes — dropping seed in spots—has been found by army officials in Honolulu and is being carried out in cooperation with the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' association in an attempt to re-forest a series of steep ridges and gorges which form one of the island's watersheds.

On days when atmospheric conditions are favorable the planes fly over the Koolau mountains, dropping seeds of fig trees, which have been found ideal for retarding the flow of water resulting from heavy rains.

ENGLISH ACTORS CAN'T FIND WORK

Thousands of actors and actresses in England are out of work. The hot Summer, the closing down recently of six London playhouses and the exodus of the theater-going public to the seashore have been the main factors. In their efforts to keep the wolf from the door, men and women of the histrionic art have accepted small parts in cinema productions.

SUMMONS G. A. R. TO 1922 RALLY

Executive Committee Calls Civil War Veterans for Reunion.

Patriotic groups throughout the country have have begun preparations for a great all-American conclave in Des Moines next September in which nine patriotic organizations will assemble for the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The general encampment call has been sent out to every state in the union. The nine organizations represented in this call are: the Women's Relief corps, Sons of Veterans, Daughters of Veterans, Sons of Veterans auxiliary, Ladies of the G. A. R., National Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War, National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, Grand Army of the Republic and National Association of Army Nurses.

More than 75,000 of their members are expected to attend the gathering Sept. 24 to 28. Invitations also being sent to headquarters of every patriotic body in America not officially allied with the G. A. R., urging that they be represented by special delegations to participate in the patriotic ceremonies to be enacted during the conclave.

The G. A. R. encampment this year will be of unusual significance, officials here said. "This is to be one of the last great gatherings of the veterans of the Civil War and will be one of the last opportunities the younger allied organizations will have to learn the spirit of those old fighters," it was stated.

"We must make the spirit of the '60s live after the last surviving member of the Grand Army has passed," George E. Hamilton, secretary of the general executive committee said. "More than 25,000 blue-coated veterans and their 30 fife and drum corps will seek this year to make a lasting impression on patriotic America."

SAYS WIRELESS WILL AID PEACE

Marconi Praises America When Awarded Fritz Science Medal.

Wireless as a medium of substituting good will for suspcion among the nations of the world, was the hope expressed by Senator Guglielmo Marconi in an address accepting the John Fritz gold medal award to him for the invention of wireless telegraphy, at a gathering of noted scientists in New York.

The inventor, who is the 19th medalist, was the guest at dinner of the John Fritz medal board of award, after which the presentation was made by Professor Comfort A. Adams of Harvard university, its chairman.

"I have long realized," Senator Marconi said, "that in America, more than anywhere else, the most cordial and generous encouragement is given any honest endeavor to apply science to useful and practical purposes.

"I consider myself fortunate that much of my early work in radio has been carried out in this country, for I cannot help feeling that you realize that wireless communication has become useful and often necessary on sea and on land, besides tending to increase and simplify the facilities for closer communications between distant peoples on this earth, thus contributing, I hope to make good will take the place of the unrest and mutual suspicion which unfortunately seems at present to be a dominating feeling amongst many nations."

In his presentation address, Professor Adams said he thought often of the nations of the earth as separated by walls or barriers of various kinds and various heights, some of them language, customs and traditions, while others were maintained by law and dictated by fear, greed and ignorance. The barrier of distance, he said, was being gradually eliminated and the ends of the earth bound together by present day facilities, considered visionary even 50 years ago.

Gowns or Drugs?

Numberous "dessmaking shops" which recently have sprung up are declared by London police to be agencies for the sale of drugs.

JAPAN'S COTTON INDUSTRY FAILS

Real Slump Comes After Interim Boom Boosted Spinning Mills.

Cotton spinning, which is the most important industry in Japan, is threatened with a serious crisis, says the "Diamond", a Tokio commercial newspaper. "The industry enjoyed an unprecedented prosperity during the war boom and all the spinning companies reaped enormous profits and some of them paid dividends as high as 70 to 100 per cent," says this newspaper.

"This not unnaturally drew the attention of capitalists with the result that old concerns enlarged their manufacturing capacity and a number of new factories were started. When the panic occurred in 1920 the market suffered from an over supply of cotton yarn and the spinners were obliged to curtail the output by mutual agreement so as to prevent a further slump of the market. Owing to artificial means applied to relieve the depression of business what is known as an interim boom occurred last Summer and it lasted for several months. This had the effect of further encouraging the establishment of new spinning concerns. On account of the interim boom the spinners abolished the restriction agreement from December last with the result that the output since that month has been steadily increasing. In February a reaction set in and the depression began in real earnest. The stock, rice, cotton yarn and other merchandise markets began to slump in quick succession, while the amount of specie kept in Japan abroad rapidly decreased owing to the large volume of imports ordered during the interim boom last year. The domestic consumption of cotton yarn has greatly decreased as may be inferred from the partial or total stoppage of work in almost all the weaving districts. In the opinion of those who are well informed with the condition the prevailing depression will last at least for a year or two and the demand for piece goods consequently will be less.

PRAISES BONUS APPROPRIATION

Col. Thompson Says Plan Was Made Possible by Republicans.

"A piece of legislation was enacted by the Ohio general assembly at Columbus which probably has no parallel in the history of any state," Colonel Carmi A. Thompson, candidate for the Republican nomination for governor said in a speech in Ashland.

"It could not have happened in Ohio except under a Republican administration," Colonel Thompson continued.

"It was the passage of the act appropriating $7,500,000 out of the state general revenue fund to complete payment of adjusted compensation to World War veterans. It was not generally known that approximately $10,000,000 was available for that purpose until the fact was brought to the attention of Governor Davis and the general assembly by Auditor of State Tracy.

"Mr. Tracy suggested that this method be adopted in caring for the unpaid bonus claims instead of increasing the bonus debt of the state. He said it would save the people $3,797,000 interest on a bond issue. Tracy's reasoning appealed to the intelligence and patriotism of the general assembly, which was prompt to pass the appropriation bill without a dissenting vote, but not without a word of protest from the Democratic party leaders in the two branches of the assembly.

"The assembly was planning to submit the question of another bond issue, when Auditor Tracy directed attention to this large surplus in the treasury. He attributed it mainly to the successful operations of the Davis reorganization law, and the economies accomplished under it in the state government. The enactment of this bonus law is a fine testimonial to Republican party efficiency and management of public affairs .

"The question as to whether the reorganization bill was an emergency at the time of its enactment is completely overshadowed by the emergency it has served in this bonus legislation, with a saving to the people of approximately $4,000,000 in interest charges."

IRRIGATION WATER SCARCE IN EGYPT

To lower Egypt irrigation is of the utmost importance, and the water for this purpose comes from the Nile. This year the water level of Lake Albert and the White Nile, whence Egypt gets 80 per cent of its irrigation water, is abnormally low. In 1914 the Nile was at its lowest record; this year it promises to be lower. The Blue Nile, another contributor, also is very low, as the Abyssinian rains were late.

As a result the distribution of water will be strictly limited. Trench levels will be low, and it is feared that irrigating machines will have to be used as in 1914.

Has Strange Bequests

Thomas Gibson of Hardwick, England, bequeathed to his birthplace his entire collection of curios, including locks of hair from the head of both Napoleon and the Duke of Wellington.

Sued Because He Lives

Forehanded relatives of M. Jacques Flandreau, wealthy Paris contractor, ordered a handsome coffin when he was believed to be dying. He recovered, so the undertaker sued him for payment.

Gray Hair Is Popular

Gray hair is popular. Gray wigs giving the so-called "Marie Antoinette effect" are worn by many of the smart set in Paris.

More than 500 pearls, as well as 146 colored jewels and 11 diamonds adorn the state tiara worn by the pope.

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FESS ASSAILS ALIEN CRITICS

Says Congress May Curb Foreign Tongue; Points Education Needs.

Declaring that "we may be compelled to forbid by drastic legislation any and all aliens from verbally assaulting our government on any occasion," Congressman S. D. Fess, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States senator from Ohio, asserted in an address in Westerville, O., that the country must give more attention to an Americanization program.

"Some of us now are considering seriously the necessity of requiring all discussion in forum or press where governmental questions are considered, to be carried on in the English language and in the presence of a government official," he continued.

"At times like these, coming out of a war period, where all fundamental principles of economics were for the time suspended, and where much suffering was inevitable, these agitators seize upon the occasion to further their dangerous doctrines by holding the government responsible for the ills of all the times.

"Such a situation calls for united effort. The work cannot be done by legislation. It must be done by education.

"I want to see uninterrupted prosperity. Labor must be employed to insure it. Capital must be free to invest to insure labor employment. Government operation of industry will not obtain it. Russia is an outstanding warning. Governmental interference unduly will not obtain it."

A women's athletic association has been organized at the University of Idaho.

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SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

A SLIGHT increase in the retail cost of food products in 18 out of 22 representative cities of country occurred from May 15 to June 15, said a recent statement by the department of labor.

Japan has postponed the ratification of the several treaties negotiated at the Washington conference until the last of the month. It was thought that the pacts would be ratified July 4 as a courtesy to Secretary of Navy Denby and other American notables.

Manuel Herrick, member of congress from Oklahoma, was bruised but otherwise unhurt when the airplane in which he was flying from Memphis to Perry, Okla., crashed into a tree at Hamlin, Ark., wrecking the plane.

Order was restored at Sommerschenburg, Germany, where disturbances by workmen broke out during which the castle of Count Gnesnau was stormed by workmen because the imperial flag had been flown.

Japanese royalty last week received Secretary of the Navy Denby, visiting members of the Annapolis class of 1881 and their wives in an audience at the Imperial palace.

Germany will demand the withdrawal of the colored French troops from the occupied zone in conection with her demands for summary punishment of the soldier charged with the murder of a young German girl near Idstein.

The Japanese army will be reduced to 56,000 enlisted men under reorganization plans proposed by the war office and approved by the cabinet.

Thomas Conway, secretary of the Marine Firemen, Oilers, Water Tenders and Coal Passers' union, sent a letter to President Livingston of the Lake Carriers' association outlining demands and threatening to call out 12,000 to 13,000 men if they are not granted.

Chancellor Wirth of Germany has appealed to the population of Upper Silesia to refrain from molesting interallied troops. The appeal followed fighting between civilians and French troops near Oppein, in which six persons were killed.

CAMBRIDGE University, England, conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon William Howard Taft, chief justice of the U. S. supreme court. Honorary degrees were also conferred upon the Duke of York and various others.

Although the Republican irregular army has ben broken up and all the rebel strongholds in Dublin have been captured by Free State trops, the Irish provisional government has set about preparing for long guerilla warfare in the southern and western counties.

President and Mrs. Harding completed their two days' visit at Marion, Ohio, among relatives and former neighbors, and returned to Washington after stopping off at Columbus, Ohio.

State department has received from the American charge d'affaires at Rio de Janeiro, confirmation of reports of a revolt of the Brazilian army. The rebellious soldiers captured the fortress of Copa Cabana at the mouth of Rio harbor.

Premier Poincare of France last week received the support of the chamber of deputies by a vote of 532 to 85. This expression of confidence was given after the close of the debate on the question of "responsibilities for the war," initiated by the communists.

At the closing session of the league of nations disarmament commission in Paris the Chilean ambassador to Paris announced that Chile would demand the inclusion in the agenda of the fifth pan-American conference to be held in Santiago next March, of the whole question of world disarmament, both naval and military.

Upon leaving for Europe, Jan Ignace Paderewski declined to admit that he was en route to Poland to re-enter politics there, despite reports in San Francisco Polish circles that he will be a candidate for the presidency of Poland.

A new Independence day heat record was hung up by the town of Redding, Cal., in the upper Sacramento valley when the mercury reached a mark of 124 degrees.

SAFEGUARDS in the way of new exits will be ordered as the result of the Lexington avenue subway accident last week in New York when hundreds were gassed by fumes and hundreds of lives were imperiled. Burning insulation on wires of a train caused a panic.

One spectator was killed and two wounded by steel jacketed bullets fired mysteriously during a sham battle by members of the American Legion at a Fourth of July celebration in Pittsburgh, Kan. Legion men declared that their rifles had fired only blanks.

Copies of the resolutions adopted by the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor favoring recognition of the present Mexican government have been forwarded to Secretary Hughes by President Gompers.

French federation of theater and cinema unions has voted to close oil the playhouses in France next February 15, unless the heavy government taxations are lightened before that date.

The soviet government's first international loan is a success, according to Russian newspapers, the 10,000,000 pood bread loan having been subscribed.

Court of criminal appeal has dismissed the appeal of Horatio Bottomley, member of parliament and former editor of John Bull, made recently from his conviction by a lower court of misappropriation of funds of the Victory Bonds club.

Louisiana house of representatives has passed a bill authorizing a tax of one cent a gallon on gasoline.

Treaty of Rapallo, signed between Germany and Russia during the Geno conference, has been ratified by the reichstag.

Otis B. Johnson, clerk to the federal trade commission, has been named acting secretary of the commission, succeeding J. P. Yoder, who resigned July 1.

Eamon De Valera, commander of the Republican irregulars in Irelahnd, escaped from Dublin recently disguised as a hearse driver.

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

START HOUSEKEEPING— Big Job for Young Folks

How many Blade readers recall the days when they were starting housekeeping and did not have much money to go on? How many of you treated father and mother right once so that they would help us if they could and a little more? What fine boys and girls we would have been if we had acted the same way all our life.

It's a good size job to make a home out of a house. Starting to keep house these days requires more cash than it did in grandfather and grandmother days. This is true in town and country. Young folks would be cruelly punished now if they had to undergo the hardships of pioneer days. We are glad that they do not have to go through such trials.

Many a young man thinks long and hard about this matter of starting to keep house. He would like to marry the girl and she is willing, but the money is lacking to get a home in gear and running with the furniture and fixtures it ought to have.

Many a young man hates to confess a lack of money or poverty to his girl or to his parents. He may avoid do it. The chances are that she and they know him and his circumstances. The girl's daddy no doubt went through the same torment.

The sooner the young married couple get started in a house by themselves, the better for them. A young man should not expect to get married and then become a star boarder with his mother-in-law. Never wait until he has some cash to start the housekeeping game for himself.

There are many instances where the young man has married the girl, came into the family home, started to work and made good to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

The best advice is, young man, work. Earn more than you spend. Get a cash nest egg before you ask the girl to tie up with you. If she is sensible she will wait while you make good. If you don't make good, she will be glad she waited and escaped the ordeal.

SCHOOLBOY BULLY— Did You Ever See Him?

What is the best thing to do with the school bully? Do you know of such a fellow in your school days? Do you still have such a boy in your home school? How much of a nuisance is he to the school? How much damage does he do to the school? How long will he be tolerated?

Some teachers are afraid of this bully and also afraid of his parents. Such teachers are not fit for their job. A teacher must run his or her school. No pupil should think for one minute that the teacher is afraid of anybody in the school.

The bully should be given to understand the first day or the first time he starts his roughneck game that the teacher is running the show and no one else. This bad boy bully must not be permitted to torment or beat up smaller boys in the school. When he starts on such a program then and there is the time for him to discover that there is such a thing as authority and that he and everybody in that school must respect it.

Most of these bullies are boys who are allowed to have their own way at home. In such cases the parents are to blame for the boy being a bully and smart alec. Sometimes these parents want to lick the teacher for punishing their dear bully. These parents absolutely lack sense and are doing themselves, their child and the school a great wrong.

Some teachers do not fit the job. They may be lazy and don't care what the bully boy does. Some teachers even scold the smaller boys and call them tattletales if they report what the big, bad bully has been doing to the smaller children.

Some teachers know exactly how to handle this bully who is just a spoiled child in the home. Start games or contests and make him a leader or captain and hold him responsible for results. Some teachers do not teach school. They just keep school, wait for four o'clock, payday and the undertaker. Fire 'em all. Get rid of them, even though they would teach for nothing. They won't and can't handle the bully.

In many communities there is some grown-up bully outside of the school who always wants to make trouble for the teacher and for the whole school. Swat him or her. They will do more to ruin a whole school term than all the other school pests combined. It is your money that pays the cost of the school. Why let some pestilence like this annoy the teacher and make a good school impossible.

Now is a good time to think these things over. School time will soon come again and you will want to start the new year right. Whether you have children or not, it is too much for you to say that you are not interested in schools. Nobody should ever say that. Take mighty good care of the school, the teacher, the pupils and extra good care of the bully.

GRAIN BIN PESTS— Are Big Tax on Farmer

Mr. Farmer, it is your duty to yourself and to your farm to ask your congressman, today, for "Farmers' Bulletin 1260 — Stored Grain Pests." This book is free for the asking and may save you many dollars and tell you a lot of things you ought to know. This book has many pictures which teach an important lesson to you.

Here is what the introduction of this book says:

"Most of the damage done by insects to grain in storage and shipments, is due to four species. These are the granary weevil, the rice or black weevil, the lesser moth. Others of the 40 species or groups of species described in this bulletin can cause great damage to grain if storage conditions are unusually favorable for their increase. Yet if grain in the unbroken kernel remains unaffected by the four insects mentioned, it is not likely, in commercial storage or shipments to be sufficiently affected by other insects to cause appreciable loss. These four pests live throughout their larval life entirely within the kernel, where they feed unseen, usually unsuspected, and where they can not be reached by the ordinary methods employed by grain men in their grain-cleaning operations known to the trade as moving, fanning and screening.

The other pests discussed, with few exceptions, are "surface feeders." Their larvae may eat into kernels of grain and lie hidden there, yet the greater proportion of them are found feeding upon broken surfaces of kernels exposed either by mechanical injuries to the grain in handling or by the feeding of the four major grain pests with which they are usually associated.

The larvae, or grubs, of the four major pests mentioned are not ordinarily capable of a free existence outside the kernel but the larvae of the other grain pests are, in the main, capable of free locomotion, crawling where they will throughout grain in bulk, and are therefore susceptible to removal by fanning and screening. Methods of preventing infestation of grain and of treating infested grain are discussed briefly.

TAX AND TAX VALUES— What Is Fair Cash Price?

Forty dollars for every man, woman and child will be the tax toll in Ohio in 1922. This is the direct tax. It does not include automobile or truck license fee. It does not include that paid to Uncle Sam in the way of income tax, etc. It does not include any of the indirect taxes through electric light, gas, water bills and other forms of indirect taxes.

Land values are shrinking. In some counties of Ohio there has been reappraisement and tax values increased. This same action may be taken in other counties. It is a bad time to increase tax values when property values are decreasing.

The tax spenders in many counties, towns and townships have gone the limit in making tax levies to get money. In addition they have issued bonds and also borrowed money at the banks to pay expenses and are deeply in debt and knocking on the door of the poorhouse.

Tax spenders seem powerless to hold down expenses. If a salary is once raised it is seldom lowered. In the matter of fixing the tax value on farms and other property there is one question to be asked and answered and that is "What is the true or cash value of the property to be taxed?"

In some states land values are reappraised every four, five or 10 years. When land values are going downward, it will be a hard task to determine what is now and what may be the fair cash value at the end of the appraisal period.

For instance, in Ohio, in the early part of 1919, some of our well improved sugar beet lands actually sold above $400 per acre. At this time, June, 1922, these lands would hardly bring at public outcry $200 per acre, and the shrinkage in value seems to be still going on. In many counties of Ohio farm lands will average far below $200 per acre. Some farms will average below $20 an acre if sold at the courthouse door.

The fair cash value for a period of five years is a doubtful guess, but if left to the tax spender the tax value will be plenty high and the tax toll will grow bigger. As a rule the tax valuation is much below the actual selling price. Railroads and other big folks in business are beginning to complain about this fact.

In Illinois, the railroads are gathering figures to show that farm lands are on the tax duplicate for only one-third of actual sale and selling price. The farmer comes back and says that during the war period railroads increased freight and passenger rates. The war is over. Freight and passenger rates have not gone back to the level of rates before the war. Crop prices and land prices have. Looks like a fifty-fifty argument.

The moral of this is that everybody is trying to dodge the big tax load that is weighing us down. What we have said about Ohio is true to a more or less degree in other states. We agree that high tax is all right if we can make the other fellow pay them.

SUCKER STATE TAXES— Big Kick in Illinois

Reports from many Illinois farmers disclose the fact that there is a growl and a howl about high taxes. The cost of roads and schools seem to be the main complaint. The road hogs have a death grip on that state, and practically no body making a fight against the big profits in road building. The spoils seem to be divided among the high cost crowd and the raw game goes merrily on.

The road hogs have gained a new hold on Indiana and many miles of high cost roads will be contracted for this season. It seems that in most of our states if big and little politicians do something they ought to be paid for they are given a part of the rake-off in the road game and the cost of roads is pushed up a little higher.

In Ohio, paving brick used to sell at $12 per thousand. Since the road hog became an expert, the brick now cost $40 per thousand. It is the surest and the biggest harvest in the Buckeye state. The brick and the cement trust are smart. They play safe. They do not depend upon the crops. They reach right into the public till and get the cash. The wet and cold weather, the chinch bugs and other pests do not worry them. They are smart and in politics carry both flags—Democrat and Republican.

SCHOOLHOUSE QUESTION— Taking Farmers Into Town

Village school boards get into debt. Then they want to vote and take in surrounding farm lands. When this is done the taxes on the farm lands always takes a big jump upward. Of course the farmer kicks.

The farmer may have been sending his children to the village school any paying much too low rate of tuition, but his boys and girls got the benefit of a good school on a low tax rate.

But in many places the farmer is forced into these high tax school districts against his will and we have heard many asking that the school laws be changed so as to safeguard the adjacent farms against school boards taking action to bring them. This is a matter of interest in many states. Do what is best for the child. Its welfare is the chief aim.

ASK YOUR CONGRESSMAN— For Free Book on Moles

Did you ever swear or make unkind remarks about a mole that spoils your garden or made ridges through your lawn? Do you know the story of this little underground pirate? Do you know that it is fur factory as well as an agricultural pest? If you want to read and learn the story of the mole, his habits, how to trap and get rid of him, ask your congressman or senator for a copy of Farmers' Bulletin 1247, published by the U. S. department of agriculture under the title of "American Moles as Agricultural Pests and as Fur Producers."

This book is free for the asking. It has many pictures which help to make the story of the mole very interesting. It tells how to trap and when to trap. It tells how to take care of the pelt that is to be sold and how to take the pelt off the mole.

The tale this book tells of this little worker that lives on the worms of the earth and how it toils in darkness and gloom and seldom comes on top of the ground, save in the night time, helps to awaken thoughts in the human being of what a wonder world we live in.

This booklet will cost you a postal card to your congressman or to your senator in Washington. Write today.

Here is the introductory page of this bulletin. It will interest you:

"Moles have been dealt with in the United States chiefly as a nuisance, but in some European countries they are trapped extensively not only to be rid of them as a pest but also to harvest their pelts. Millions of European moleskins have been been used by fur manufacturers in this country and until recently have furnished the sole supply. The fact that the skins of some American moles, especially those found in Western Washington and Oregon, are larger and have better texture than those from Europe has been recognized, and there is now a demand for American moleskins by some important American fur dealers. The pelt of the common mole of the Eastern states, though smaller, is about the same quality as that of the European species, and if collected in sufficient numbers to create a demand might be marketed at a slight profit. The propagation of moles for their fur, however, is impracticable.

"All species of moles live chiefly upon earthworms and insects that inhabit the ground. To the extent that they destroy insects they are beneficial to the farmer; but they often work in lawns and newly planted gardens, doing considerable damage by heaving up the soil and undermining tender plants. While all are undesirable in such places, no general warfare against an unobjectionable insectivorous mammal should be encouraged.

"There is now a steady demand in the fur industry for American moleskins, and the development of a market for them will stimulate trapping. This is especially desirable in localities where moles are troublesome."

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD— Has Great Money Power

The Federal Reserve board is the big stick in money matters of this country, and for that matter of the world. It has tremendons power over banks and our currency system.

This board has been charged with taking action nearly two years ago that caused all but a panic in this country and brought on hard times. Selfish interests are suspected of having influence with this powerful board and they seem to be grinding their axe.

Agriculture is the biggest business in America. Agriculture is not and has not been represented on this board. There is a universal demand that the farmer interests be given a place in this department of the federal government.

Congress has just enacted a law providing six members on this board instead of five. This is believed to pave the way for a real farmer to have place in this money council. Big pressure will be brought to bear on President Harding not to put a real farm representative on this board. A letter from Blade readers would encourage him to do so.

FRUIT GROWERS ORGANIZE— Inspect and Standardize

Word comes from the Pan Handle state, West Virginia, that the fruit growers of that state, along with Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey propose to organize the second largest fruit growers organization in America and may rival the big growers organization of the West.

The general plan is to organize a number of small community packing houses around central shipping points where the pack can be standardized and inspected. Federal inspection at the points of origin, which was started successfully last year at the Inwood, West Virginia, demonstration packing plant, will probably be extended this year.

FRESH AIR CHILDREN— From City to the Country

Thousands of children in large cities are crowded together in dreary spots that make life mighty gloomy to kids. Some of them have no thought or idea of what the open country is. We who live in Gods great out-of-doors enjoy blessings that these children never dream of.

During Summertime many of these children are taken to the country. These "fresh air kids" are given a visit of two or three weeks, perhaps a month on a farm, and a new worlds opens to them.

This year Cortland county, New York, will handle 700 of these kids from the city. Their stay in the country will be two weeks. Ask your county agent or county health officers about this matter if you are interested in having some of these juniors visit your county.

BOB WHITE MUSIC— The Song With a Soul

Ohio protects the quail. The farmer feeds this bird. A mighty battle was waged in the legislature against the city sports who wanted to murder Bob White, the farmer's friend.

These sports paid experts to testify and argue that the quail should not be put in the song bird class. They said, solemnly, that the quail to survive must be hunted and classed as a game bird to make it hardy so that it would live through the Winter. Experts have made themselves ridiculous before and will continue to do so. It all depends on which side pays them.

Robert White is now a leading citizen of Ohio. We do not know how many other states have given him the right of way to sing his meadow song unmolested. We hope all have done so.

Why should anybody want to shoot Bobbie White and rob a brood of its gallant father? What sport is there in the murder of such a noble bird as Bob? Let him live and sing his song as monarch of the meadow land.

WHICH SHALL IT BE?— Who Will Decide?

We know a widow grandmother. We also know a wifeless grandfather. Both live on the farm. These two do not know each other. They live in different communities. They are up in years and living in the twilight of life. Calmly they await the call to "cross the bar and meet their pilot face to face."

The grandfather gets more attention than the grandmother. We have noticed that this has been true in some other cases. Is it always true? If so, why should it be the rule?

We have no grudge against grandfathers but why not insist on a square deal for grandmothers who may be lonely and hungry for comfort and company. Every good grandmother should have a crown with many jewels and stars in it. How many grandfathers and grandmothers do you know? Are they happy? If not, don't you wish they were? Do it now.

WILL THEY WIN?— Hoosier Farmers Take Risk

The stockyards of Indianapolis are now in the hands of the farmers. In May, the New Producers' Co-operative Live Stock commission opened for business. It is equipped to handle large business and has a bunch of good salesmen. Its first day's business was to handle four cars of live stock.

Good men with experience and capital to back them are at the head of this new and big enterprise. Can they win? Will big business try to block them? Here is hoping that they succeed beyond their expectations.

HIT TUBERCULOSIS— New York State Tries

"Clean up the cattle herds, beef, and dairy, in New York state." This is the slogan of those who know the blight and danger of tuberculosis in cattle. This should be the slogan in every state. This dread disease must be controlled or it will pass beyond control and menace all our herds and the health of the nation.

The cattle industry of the United States mounts into millions. It is too great to be placed in peril. There is danger in any breeder or dairyman trying to conceal it. Murder will out. The herds of the nation should be cleaned up. Conditions that encourage the breeding of this dread disease should be eliminated. Prevention is better than cure.

Do not try to hire or bribe veterinary surgeons to make false report of any tests he may make of your herd so as to mislead or defraud some buyer. The trick will kick back and taunt you. Clean up. Do it now.

YALLER DOG POLITICS— Are Being Kicked Around

The signs of the times are good. The world is growing better. It always has. The voter is freer today than ever before. He and she are breaking the mule and elephant handcuffs and party yoke. The political boss is ready to go into the hands of a receiver or to the cyclone cellar.

For years and years it used to be said of certain states, towns and counties that a "yaller dog" could be elected if he could get his name on the majority party ticket. Such is not the case today. This "yaller dog" is not safe anywhere, especially since the ladies have the right to vote.

Men and manhood, woman and womanhood are the mighty factors that count in the game of politics today. It is a good sign. The farm folks are more free in this respect than the city folks. There the big boss still tries to live and domineer. His days are numbered. It's great to be living now.

RATHER BE WITH DAD— Good Motto for Boys

Pick out one hundred boys under 18 years of age. Hand to each a slip of paper with this written question on it: "With whom would you rather have a good time?"

What kind of answers would you get from these hundred boys? In one community where some attention had been given by fathers to sons, 95 per cent of the boys who answered this question wrote this answer: "I would rather be with Dad."

How many fathers can get that kind of an answer out of his son if the son can answer just what is in his own heart? Think this over. It may start some trains of thought on which you can run elevated trains. Do it now and tomorrow also.

FIFTY-FIFTY DOLLAR— Cry Chicago Milkmen

Should the producer have half of the consumer's dollar? If so, how will he make sure to get his half?

The milkmen in and around Chicago answer the first question, "Yes." They answer the second question, "Organize."

Co-operation of all producing forces is the night key that unlocks the secret of a new agreement reached among milk producers. They say that they are justly entitled to one-half of the price paid by the Chicago consumer for milk delivered on his porch or in his refrigerator.

This agreement becomes effective as soon as 6,000 milk producers sign the contract. These producers are located in Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. At present the milk producer gets only 30 cents out of the consumer's dollar. If this plan works in Chicago it will work in other places. Watch it.

FOOLING WITH THE FORCES

The International Sunday School Lesson for July 16 Is "The Handwriting on the Wall" — Daniel 5:1-31. (A Temperance Lesson.)

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

HE was only a heathen king and not to be judged by the laws that govern his present-day imitators; yet Belshazzar, drunk, sported with the symbols and the honor of the living God; and so became one of the tragic collapses of the ages. There is handwriting on the wall in this lesson for more than Babylon's dissolute ruler.

In the back of Belshazzar's head, as in the background of all of his life and surroundings, rested serene the notion that he was better than other men, and had special privileges which did not belong to the common herd. And he really had. For he was king. In those days king-right was supreme might. There was no higher law than the will of the monarch.

In an Oriental Court.

As we picture Belshazzar in his palace at Babylon, surrounded by courtiers and concubines, sycophants and slaves, and all the lavishness and luxury of a voluptuous oriental court, we must remember that it was deemed wrong by nobody for him to go the limit in self-indulgence. If he got pleasure in seeing children beheaded, he could order up a line of innocents for the swords. There was no right or virtue or sanctity beyond his reach; the highest use of anything was to gratify his royal desires and passions.

Naturally, life soon became a quest for new sensations. Some clever courtier probably suggested that it would be good sport to call for the sacred vessels from the Jerusalem temple of those fanatical Jews, and use them for the base purposes of a saturnalia. What was the honor of a strange God when the king's whim was concerned? So the game was played, with endless ribaldry and merriment; and many an impulse and fluttering pun about the better use to which the golden vessels were now being put, in that they gave pleasure to Belshazzar.

When Shame and Sanctity Go.

There was no sanctities left inviolate, and there is no shame when children of privilege go on a debauch. Did you ever see, as I have seen more than once, a crowd of college students and alumni "celebrating" in honor of their alma mater? Personally, I have had to look upon more bestial drunkenness on the part of "educated" young men in and about college premises, than I have ever seen at any one time in the past 10 years anywhere else in the world—including the "leave areas" of the army in France. When your college student goes on a spree he acts like Belshazzar; for he thinks the world is his plaything, and that he is irresponsible.

The old Babylonian idea of "special privilege" is still prevalent today. Movie stars and millionaires, politicians and patricians, often act as if they were above the moral law. The criminal courts and the divorce courts bear testimony to this, although only a tithe of the offenders against the moral and civil code are ever brought to book. Everybody close to the capitals of government is familiar with this conception on the part of public men, that they are immune from the obligations that apply to ordinary people. They are Belshazzar down to date.

What shall we say about this? Nothing that is not clearly written on the surface of the day's lesson. Whoso attempts to fool with the forces of eternal right and reverence; whoso undertakes to flout the autthority of the God of Sinai and of Calvary, and whoso considers himself apart from and superior to the mass of mankind, is due to have a terrible reckoning with the Almighty.

There are no limits beyond which the moral law does not run; the Ten Commandments apply "East of Suez," Kipling to the contrary notwithstanding; as certain European nations and individuals are learning to their bitter cost. The Lord does not have all of his reckonings as soon and as suddenly as with Belshazzar; but He always has them. Can any thoughtful person divorce the international calamities of today from the conduct of yesterday and today? There is more of cause and effect to be read in our newspapers than the hadline writers seem to understand. The seeds of bolshevism, for instance have germinated oftener at the top of society than at the bottom.

"Weighed and Wanting."

Daniel has been in the background of my mind of late as I have had knowledge of certain recent conditions in politics, education and religion. Spurgeon used to tell of the printer who made a typographical error to the effect that "an excellent spine was in Daniel" instead of "an excellent spirit." I wish his spine and his spirit were both in some public officials and educators and churchmen whom I could name.

Recently high American officials gave a dinner in Washington, attended by other higher offcials, and by a large company of pressmen, at which liquor provided by the host, flowed freely and unrebuked. How some of those eminent custodians of law observance could sit silent amid the flowing alcoholic streams puzzles me. Yet that instance is not untypical of the Belshazzar "above-the-law" attitude.

In Canada and the States there has been an amazing deal of official connivance at the illegal rum-running across the border. Many men personally superior to bribes have condoned this lawlessness, because they themselves do not approve of the particular laws that apply—forgetting that disregard of any law on the part of the high begets disregard of all law on the part of the lowly. Personally, I prefer the course of that clergyman, as indiscrete as Daniel, who abruptly left a banquet in Brooklyn at which he was to speak because of the open use of booze. A similar course has been followed by the Ex-Christian Endeavorer, District Attorney Banton of New York.

If there were more Danieis on the faculties of our big universities the alumni reunions would not be the drunken orgies that some of them are. What piffle is all talk of "academic liberty" and "the courage of scholarship" when college presidents and professors have not the spunk to speak out against plain, ordinary lawlessness, the shameless flouting of the civil laws and social codes of respectability, by their own undergraduates and alumni. Either drunkenness and open flaunting of liquor at college occasions must cease, or else educational officials must surrender all claims of leadership in the realm of morals and good citizenship. It looks as if the prohibition officers will have to take by force the action which the college authorities should have taken by right and duty. Certainly the "weighed and wanting" verdict is going to be rendered."

Handwriting on the Wall.

Belshazzar's feast has been the theme of many a painting, poem and play. It appeals to the imagination. At the very apex of prodigal and royal revelry, the symbol of the excesses permitted to kings and courts, there appeared on the wall a hand tracing cryptic letters in an unknown tongue.

Drunken leers quickly changed to looks of frozen terror. King and courtiers were sobered by awe and fright. A mysterious Something beyond their knowledge or power had entered the throne room. Evidently Belshazzar was not as supreme as he had throught. Maudlin movies and plays and stories are written on the topic "Beyond the Law," but nothing and nobody is beyond the law of the Most High God.

Into the midst of the interrupted and fear-smitten royal feast Daniel, the Hebrew ascetic, was called, the embodiment of perfect contrast. Belshazzar and his court represented unbridled appetite and desire. Daniel stood for the rule of spirit over body. The banquet room was a type of carnality; the prophet symbolized spirituality. And, as always, it was the spiritual that at the end was called upon to judge the fleshly.

Thrilling in their courage and in their prophet-sense, the words of the Hebrew slave were utterly true to truth, regardless of the royal presence. After recounting the experietnce of Nebuchadnezzar, in learning that "the most high God ruled in the kingdom of man," Daniel hurled this staggering judgment:

"And thou his son, O Belshazzar, hast not humbled thy heart, though thou knowest all this, but hast lifted up thyself against the Lord of heaven; and they have brought the vessels of His house before thee, and thou and thy lords, thy wives and thy concubines have drunk wine from them; and thou hast praised the gods of silver and gold, of brass, iron, wood and stones, which see not, nor hear, nor know; and the God in whose hand thy breath is, and whose are all thy ways, hast thou not glorified; then was the part of the hand sent from before Him and this writing was inscribed:

"And this is the writing that was inscribed: 'Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin.' This is the interpretation of the thing: 'Mene,' God hath numbered thy kingdom and brought it to an end. 'Tekel,' thou are weiged in the balance and art found wanting. 'Peres,' thy kingdom is divided and given to the Medes and Persians."

That night ended Belshazzar's pride and debauchery and life. Too late he learned that nobody may safely fool with the forces of righteousness and of God.

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BEGIN CULLING POULTRY NOW

Iowa Agricultural College Writer Says Frequent Culling Boosts Egg Output.

Frequent culling increases the percentage of egg production in the flock very materially, says J. J. Warren of the Iowa State College of Agriculture. Some of our record flock keepers cull out poor birds whenever they discover them. Others cull the whole flock systematically once a month from June through September or October.

We find that many flock owners are not culling because they lack confidence — this should not hold you back. It is very easy for you to check up on your work. The birds you cull out can be kept separate for a week or more and given the same care that the rest of the flock is receiving. You probably will be more than pleased with the results of your first attempt.

A cull is a hen which is incapable of laying enough eggs to pay for her keep. Hens which laid well in the past, but which are now broken down physically, diseased or seriously crippled come in this class.

A breeder is a hen capable of laying 125 eggs or more in a year and approaching the standard in shape and color closely enough to be considered a good specimen of her breed and variety.

Those hens which are neither culls or breeders can be kept in the flock as layers.

In practically every unculled flock there is a certain percent of real culls—birds incapable of profitable production under any kind of management.

But in many flocks a large per cent of the unprofitable birds are culls because the flock is not receiving a properly balanced ration.

FORD TO RENT ROAD FOR CARRYING COAL

Henry Ford has offered to lease that part of the Louisville and Nashville railroad extending between Banner Fork and Corbin, Ky., and from Corbin to Cincinnati, and operate it with the present force of railway employes "in order that coal may be moved to Detroit." It became known Mr. Ford made the offer to the president of the Louisville and Nashville after the railroad company had informed him it was unable to move 8,000 cars of coal consigned to Detroit industries because of labor troubles. The Banner Fork branch is the coal carrying division of the railroad. Mr. Ford's offer included the taking over of the railroad's equipment on this branch under the proposed lease.

Beatty and Babies

When Admiral Earl Beatty learned an ex-soldier who had commandeered a Beatty cottage in Surrey for his home had three babies under four years he declined to have the family ejected.

Be More Careful

of your teeth—combat the film

If you are brushing your teeth in a wrong way, learn what this new way means.

Authorities now advise it. Leading dentists everywhere are urging its daily use. Millions of people employ it.

Make this ten-day test and let the results show you what really clean teeth mean.

That dingy film

Film is what clouds the teeth's beauty. It causes most tooth troubles. Countless teeth discolor and decay because the old ways of brushing do not effetively fight film.

Film is that viscous coat you feel. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. That is what discolors — not the teeth.

Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Ways to end it

Dental science has in late years found two ways to fight film. It has proved them by careful tests. Now they are embodied in a new-day tooth-paste — called Pepsodent — for daily application.

Pepsodent PAT. OFF. REG. U.S.
The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant, whose every application brings five desired effects. Approved by highest authorities, and now advised by leading dentists everywhere. All druggists supply the large tubes.

Dentists here and abroad now advise it. It is now bringing a new dental era to some 40 races of people.

Other new effects

Pepsodent brings three other effects, natural and very important.

It multiplies the salivary flow—Nature's great tooth-protecting agent. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva, to digest starch deposits. They may otherwise cling and form acids.

It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva, to neutralize the acids which cause tooth decay.

Thus every use does five things which dental authorities now regard as essential.

You'll quickly see

A 10-Day tube of Pepsodent is sent to all who ask. That shows the delightful effects. In a week you will realize that this method means much to you and yours.

Send the coupon for it. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

Watch all the effects, then read the reasons in our book. That test may lead to life long benefits. Cut out the coupon now.

10-Day Tube Free 771

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 212, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Only one tube to a family

LIVE STEAM FOUND 10 FEET BELOW LAVA

Borings into Kilauea Volcano, Island of Hawaii, recently started under the auspices of the Hawaiian Volcano Research association, have resulted in the finding of live steam registering a temperature of 90 degrees centrigrade at depths of only about 10 feet below the surface of the lava.

It is planned to extend the boring operation to cover the entire volcanic area in the vicinity of Kilauea volcano. Those places showing the greatest possibilities of power development will be selected for deeper and more extensive borings.

BARRACUDA CAUGHT NEAR CANADA BEACH

Consternation has spread through bathing circles in Montreal by the capture of a barracuda near there, one of which ferocious fish recently caused the death of a girl who was swimming off the Florida coast.

Fishing in Lachine rapids, two men caught a barracuda. They killed it when it attacked them. Bathing activities virtually have ceased as a result of their catch.

Shot at Wife; Kills Baby

A shot fired by Francois Guilbert of Montreal at his wife missed her and killed their three-month-old baby. Guilbert then killed himself.

Spectacles on ten days trial FREE

Don't Send Me One Penny

I Am Going To Mail You a Pair of the Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Round-Eye, *Sight-Improving* Spectacles Absolutely Free of Charge

I want you to take a good look at the spectacles in the above heading. Notice their size and shape. Compare them with the glasses you or your friends may be wearing right now. Notice the extra-large round eyes in these latest-style **sight-improving** spectacles. The glasses are as large and as round as a silver dollar, as you can see in the above picture; and completely cover every part of the human eye so you don't have to look over the tops of them or squint your eyes under the bottoms of them like you have to do when wearing the old-style small-eye spectacles for sale at stores.

These Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Round-Eye, *Sight-Improving* Spectacles Have Taken the Country by Storm

Thousands of spectacle-wearers from Maine to California have quit using the old-style small-eye egg-shaped glasses and are now wearing the latest-style extra-large round-eye **sight-improving** spectacles—which have practically taken the country by storm—and I am going to send you a pair of these up-to-date glasses complete in a very neat and handsome 10-karat gold-filled spectacle frame, to try fully ten days on your own eyes in your own home without a cent in advance or even a reference.

You Can Wear These Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Round-Eye, *Sight-Improving* Spectacles for Far or Near, for Reading or Looking Away Off in the Distance

As soon as you get them I want you to put them on your eyes and you will be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the finest print in your newspaper or magazine; you will be able to thread the smallest-eyed needle and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on and do it all night long if you like without any headaches or eye pains and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.

You Can Use Them When Out Hunting, Driving or To the Movies If You So Desire

If you like to go hunting occasionally, put on these latest-style **sight-improving** spectacles, go out into the woods some bright sunny morning and you will be delighted to find how greatly they help you in sighting your gun and taking aim at your game. Or, if you go to the movies once in awhile, you can take a seat away in the back end of the theatre—to avoid the glimmer of the lights—and you will be pleased to notice that even the smallest words and pictures on the screen, look just as clear and as plain to you as though you were sitting right in the front row, with the aid of these latest-style, **sight-improving** spectacles.

Seeing Is Believing

Now I realize that it may be hard for you to believe that these latest-style, **sight-improving** spectacles will again bring back to you the absolutely perfect sight of your younger days. But you know the old saying "Seeing is believing" and I positively will not accept one single solitary penny from you until you have proved these latest-style spectacles and have found them more **sight-improving** to your own eyes than any spectacles you have ever bought anywhere at any price before. That is the reason why I am only asking you to fill out and mail me the coupon below, and I will immediately send you a handsome 10-karat gold-filled pair of the latest-style, extra-large, round-eye, **sight-improving** spectacles, by mail, all charges prepaid to try fully 10 days on your own eyes in your own home without a cent in advance or even a reference.

Cut Out this Coupon on this Line

AMERICAN SPECTACLE HOUSE, Dep't. 16 55th & Dorchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I have read your liberal offer and want you to send me by mail all charges prepaid a handsome 10-karat gold-filled pair of your latest-style, extra-large, round-eye, **sight-improving** spectacles complete with an up-to-date leatherette spring-back pocket-book spectacle-case which you are offering on ten days absolute free trial. I am going to try them out for reading or looking away off in the distance, for far or near, indoors or outdoors and in every way you have mentioned above, and if I find them all you claim them to be after a ten days trial, I will pay you your advertising price of $2.86 and no more. I want you, however, to distinctly understand that if I do not find them to be right up-to-date in every respect or if they do not restore the absolutely perfect vision of my younger days, I will return them to you without a cent of pay as I don't intend to keep them unless they are much better than any spectacles I have ever used before and even then I positively will not pay for them unless I consider them a bargain at the advertising price of $2.86 which you are asking for them, and you will have to take my word as final in this matter. **Be Sure to Answer the Following Questions:**

How old are you? Ans...... *How many years have you used glasses (if any)? Ans.*.....

Name.....

County.....*Post Office*.....

Rural Route.....*Box No.*.....*State*.....

Street and No. (if any).....

S. J. Stulman, Reg. Opt.

TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, postage prepaid.....75c

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Toledo, Ohio, under the act of 1918.

Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1922

There is more to life than putting salt on the tail of a gold eagle.

If a mob had any sense there would be no mob.

Opportunity refuses to compete with the regular run of knockers.

We have never heard a Gypsy sing "Home, Sweet Home."

Lima Beane says the world needs a cheer leader.

Calm behavior and resourcefulness under fire stamps Mrs. Sun Yat Sen as one of the world's heroines. Poor old China has produced some wonderful men and women under adverse circumstances.

To live to a ripe old age one must avoid being picked when green.

A ponderous stomach was looked upon as an asset in the beer business but backbone is what is needed in the enforcement of prohibition laws.

Guilty men do not want justice; they want the jury.

One reason the flivver doesn't get its tail over the line is that the horseflies dont bti it.

The bustle wonld look funny in politics.

There is a lot of foolish talk about beer and light wines. Any man who has ever studied chemistry with one elbow on the bar knows they won't mix.

Marriage may be a career, an adventure or an escapade.

Under our popular form of government the minority is forever trying to beat the majority to the road crossing.

For the purpose of digging in the well-known earth a hoe is much better than a golf stick.

A player piano is used to persuade an Illinois cow to give milk. She'd probably give lemonade if she could; anything to stop it.

There are more sticks than illuminating rockets in the world.

It is well enough for all to understand that a Republican progressive is a long way from being a Democrat.

The reason happiness never hatches for some people is because they keep chasing the hen off the nest.

Dinner bells appeal to more people than wedding bells.

We haven't read "How to Hold Your Wife," but can't imagine there is a new way.

If Uncle John Rockefeller finds it hard to give away a million dollars—he was quoted as saying something like that—his brother Bill seems to have found it much harder.

Guglielmo Marconi is one man who can talk like a dream about the possibilities of radio without being laughed at.

The next fellow who tries to climb Mount Everest should use a Ford.

William Rockefeller left his entire estate of many millions to his four children—not a dollar to charity, not a nickel to his brother, John D.

Youth has its aches as well as age, but they are not in the same place.

Nothing grows faster than a grievance. No bigger than a gnat's heel when born, it may become as large as a yearling calf in 24 hours.

Man may have been made to mourn, as Bobby Burns said that time, but he would rather knock .

Everybody has a right to his own individual list of the twelve greatest women.

Politics will have made two of the strangest bedfellows imaginable when La Follette and Debs cuddle down beneath the same sheet.

Soviet Russia has nothing to offer as security for a loan except the bones of people assassinated to make a Bolshevist holiday.

To all intents and purposes the girls are saying to the dictators of long skirts. "These are our calves, you old bowlegs!"

Strikes hit the public but they hit the strikers harder.

Business for the government: Make everybody rich and then raise the income tax.

Probably some women are given nominations for political office on the assumption that they can't be elected anyhow.

Suspenders are coming back. The pair that hung on one button throughout the reign of the belt is to be vindicated for its tenacity.

The great national sport is dodging—the poor dodge autos and the rich dodge taxes.

While the discussion is on the flapper might be suggested as the national flower. She doesn't wither as soon as the daisy.

Most of us, so it is declared, have an intelligence about equal to a child 14 years of age. If that is true we are lucky to know enough to go in when it rains.

Love of the sensation of feeling the tongne wag is the cause of many secrets being told.

Not much respect for law can be expected from a town that licenses bootleggers.

Child Labor in the South

If a prize is offered for thickness and general impenterability of the human hide we might as well suggest the child labor exploiters of the South and move that nominations be closed.

Public opinion settles strikes, forces legislation through congress, drives men in and out of politics, and sends nations to war. But to date public opinion has been about as effective as a peashooter in rousing the conscience of three or four of our Southern states when the bodies of children are broken to insure the profits of mill owners.

The supreme court has decided that a child labor law passed by congress is unconstitutional. Of course the supreme court is not in sympathy with the Legrees who run Southern mills. Probably every justice on the bench wishes that the exploitation of children might stop tomorrow. But on the general ground that regulation of child labor is properly a state function the court was forced to nullify the measure.

It has been suggested that a bill drawn by more skillful lawyers than the last might weather another examination by the court. That is doubtful because the objection to any federal law would be the same. Action must begin in the few states who still countenance commerce in the lives of helpless children. Practically every state has laws regulating the ages at which children may work and the hours they may be obliged to spend in factories and plants. The discredited federal law was drawn for the particular benefit of the remainder.

Nothing apparently but continued hammering on the unholiness of the performance, perpetual publicity with the names of mill owners who oppose the passage of state regulation, noise and lots of it, a hullabaloo generally and continually, will have any effect.

It may be years before results become apparent. It took years to free the black man. It may take as long to free white children. The General Federation of Women's Clubs, in convention in Chautauqua, N. Y., the other day, urged that something be done to wipe out the inhuman practice. Every considerable body in the country should resolve against it. The racket must be continued until the cuticle of the mill-owning rhinoceros is pierced.

The Soviets' Workday

The eight-hour day is the legal working day in Moscow. But the Soviet government conveniently ignores the law in the case just as it blind to many other statutes in the wage-earners' interest.

The trade unions of Moscow looked into the matter. They found that out of 695 establishments only eighty-six observed the eight-hour day. The usual day in the retail stores was nine hours long. Forty-four places required the workers to put in from ten to twelve hours and eleven got as many as sixteen hours of labor out of their employes. Several factories had had fixed hours. As orders varied the workday varied. It might be two hours in length and sometimes was twenty.

The working day in modern times bears a relation to the accumulated wealth of a nation. It is easy to understand why. The rich nation of today utilizes the mechanical forces without hesitating to break with old customs or delaying the scrapping of worn-out machinery and obsolete processes. The tendency of all machinery is to displace the work of human hands, to do in hours or minutes that which requires day when performed by manual labor. Machinery has the singular function of creating work for many persons while reducing the expenditure of energy of the individual. As America has grown richer the working day has been steadily reduced. As Russia grows poorer and poorer it becomes impossible for the Soviet government to obey its own laws in regard to the hours of labor.

The effect of that revolution which certain eager souls were attempting to bring about in this country two or three years ago—entirely, they said, for the "emancipation of the proletariat"—would have been the destruction of the accumulated capital of the nation, not to be measured in mohney, but in terms of the means of production. The machinery gone, the duties of machinery would have to be assumed by human hands. Inevitably would follow the abandonment of the short workday, the institution of the long day.

Another Dangerous Proposal

An annual physical examination of every man, woman and child in the state of New York was advocated by a state commissioner of health, addressing a recent meeting of sanitary officers in Saratoga Springs. Report fails to say whether the meeting got very excited over the proposal and it is presumed that the officers assembled did not.

Here is another pet example of a growing tendency of state and local governments to poke their noses into personal affairs. The reasons for the establishment of an annual physical examination sound plausible enough. Sick people do not always go to doctors, and sick people at large spread sickness, and all that sort of thing.

That sounds reasonable. But reasons for such measures are outbalanced by personal rights and hard practical reasons against this sort of paternalism. Doctors who examine hundreds daily, as a state examiner in these circumstances must, would in spite of himself overlook scores of defects and give faulty diagnosis of others. That is inevitable. When a man consults a physician he pays as much for the doctor's interest as he does for a prescription. The attention is personal, intimate and thorough. He is not a human animal to be stamped "Inspected" or held up for impersonal attention. He is a friend of the physician. Wholesale inspection sounds too much like Russia, or an immigration officer, for Americans.

Perhaps more important, state inspection of its population would lead inevitably and immediately to the worst feature of paternalism, the abuse of the almost unlimited power placed in the doctor's hands. Not that doctors are prone to abuse power more than other men. Indeed, they have a code of ethics that other classes have not. The objection is that the privilege of snooping into other people's affairs canot be exercised by human beings without abuse.

Insurging for the Fun of It

The people who are promising us a new insurgent movement are not fair with their friends. They fail to say what the insurgents, once ready for action, are going to insurge about.

Our latest political secession was a very definite affair. It represented a resentment against the betrayal of the Roosevelt program. It was hotly opposed to Cannonism. It had a grudge against the Old Guard for mischief performed and political skulduggery attempted. The insurgents fought for the restoration of rights. They had the clearest kind of a notion as to what should be done with the federal government to save it for democracy.

The folk who purpose to promote a third party out of elements of the two big parties seem to be entirely uncertain in their minds in regard to policies, principles and reforms. A few months ago they talked somewhat vaguely about a fresh assault on the gold standard. That appears to have been given up. There were a few speeches in approval of the government ownership of the railroads, but the subject has been dropped. One gathers that the third party first will organize and then will look into the matter of picking out a set of principles to operate with.

A cowboy rode into a Texas town and began shooting. "Who was it you was a fixin' to kill?" the town marshal asked as he took the visitor's gun away from him. "Gosh! how should I know?" the stranger answered.

The insurgents are out to insurge. They don't know what they will insurge about. They don't much care. It will be enough for them if they meet, organize, talk at length and satisfy the longing to kick up a fuss that beats rebelliously behind their breast bones.

A Big Step for Conservation

The engineering class in America is not only a most practical class. It is also one of the most influential.

The conservationists, therefore, can feel enormously encouraged by the movement, led by Dean Cooley of the College of Engineering of the University of Michigan, to enlist the interest and aid of engineers in a reforestation program.

The agitation for conservation has been carried on by men who spoke with authority. They knew their subject by reason of close and persistent study. They have not wanted for eloquence. But they have lacked that influence which would make an impression where most it was needed—among lumbermen, manufacturers, sportsmen and legislators. Only a few of the several conservation commissions which have been established by state governments have any power to speak of. Most of them are simply compilers of statistics, the sponsors for more or less convincing pamphlets, the enforcers of game laws or just office-holders. What is needed are strong, sensible conservation laws—thoroughgoing conservation policies—men of firmness and vision and unquestioned jurisdiction in charge.

The engineers can give an impetus to the conservation movement that could be supplied by few other citizens. Their practicability is never challenged. They are never spoken of as faddists. When they speak they are listened to with respect. The engineer who, for example, points out to a manufacturer that the throwing of wastes into a stream is not merely destructive to the fish life of the river, but also destructive to that manufacturer's own income will get farther in fifteen minutes than most conservationists can get in ten years.

Good news from the Ohio department of agriculture. There is a marked increase in the song-birds of the state. And quail, now in the song-bird list, are abundant. Bob White is just as plump and pretty as ever. The killer's claim that he would degenerate if not shot is as false as every sane nature lover knew it to be when made.

Mr. Edison wants to know why it is necessary for a man to breathe. We should answer that it is the only way a man has of keeping his wife from becoming a sod widow.

Some women wait until they see the whites of his eyes before shooting a husband and others seem to prefer aiming at the back of his neck.

What has become of the old-fashioned Fourth of July orator who tore his shirt?

CHANG FOUGHT TO UNIFY CHINA

(Editor's Note — The following interview with General Chang Tso-Lin was obtained by Mr. Winter while the Manchurian leader was making ready for the civil war that resulted in the downfall of President Sun Yat-Sen, General Chang's operations did not meet with the success he anticipated, the former bandit's army being defeated by that of General Wu Peifu.)

BY NEVIN O. WINTER.

Interviewing a war lord is not the easiest thing in the world.

For one thing he does not seek the limelight. Another reason lies in the fact that he places his faith in something that promises more immediate results than printer's ink.

I was told that Chang-Tso-Lin would be impossible to see. The American consul-general at Mukden, who was acting as my intermediary, was extremely dubious. An appointment finally was obtained with the number two man in the foreign office.

"It all rests with you now," said Consul-General Pontius. "If you make a good impression, you may possibly be successful. But remember that the Associated Press representative waited here for five days and did not succeed. Others have been equally unfortunate."

This was not encouraging. I talked seriously with number two. I told him that I would soon be back in the United States and accurate information about his chief would be valuable, for many false rumors already were current. It was being stated that the governor-general was not actuated by creditable motives.

"I will see his excellency this afternoon and let you know," was the final answer.

He's Busy Man.

I knew that the governor-general of Manchuria was a very busy man. On the way from Tientsin a dozen trains loaded with men, horses, small guns and other paraphernalia of war had passed us. Our train had been delayed for six hours by this movement. It was natural to suppose that the directing head of this expedition had his hands fairly full.

In the evening the consul-general came rushing in, his face fairly beaming, and handed me a note, which read as follows: "I have fixed an interview for Mr. Nevin O. Winter with H. E. Governor-general will receive him at 4 P. M. tomorrow the 22nd, Saturday. Please notify him at once, meanwhile confirm this."

A subsequent request came that I should appear at the office of the secretary for foreign affairs at a quarter before four. Instead of the man-pull-car as usual, I engaged an automobile in order to make a good impression and, accompanied by the number one secretary, a graduate of Columbia university, I arrived at the dujuin, the private home of his excellency, a few minutes before the designated time. It is here that he resides with wives number one, two and three. Some insist that there is a number four, but I only vouch for the lesser number. Three wives ought to make trouble enough for one poor man.

Officers Wait.

The waiting room into which we were ushered was crowded with officers in uniform waiting to see their chief. Judging from their insignia and medals, I should say that they ranged from sub-colonels to super-generals. I carried a camera and they gazed suspiciously at it as though the square box might conceal a bomb. Only the fact that I was accompanied by a man high in the government's councils saved me from a searching examination. The camera brought with malice aforethought, as will appear later.

Word was brought that his excellency was engaged in consultation, but would see me in a few minutes. While waiting, I attempted to visualize the official that I was soon to see. A man who had been the directing head of a numerous band of bandits a dozen or 15 years ago, and was a success at that business, ought to have a striking personality. One would naturally have pictured him as a large and imposing man, for some of the Northern Chinese are almost giants in stature, but I had been informed differently. In the absence of more definite information I did invest him with a piercing eye, powerful hands and a rather coarse personality.

Shakes Hands.

After a wait of less than 10 minutes an officer appeared to conduct my interpreter and myself into the presence of the "war lord of the north," while the sub-colonels and super-generals waited patiently. In a moment I was being formally introduced to his excellency, the governor-general of Manchuria, whose words and deeds will fill the columns of the China newspapers of today.

A hand was extended in greeting, which is a concession to foreigners. The Chinese never shake hands with each other—they chin-chin, which is clasping and shaking one's own hands.

The man who faced me and clasped my hand would have passed for a recluse and a scholar. Small in stature and with delicate hands, almost as small as those of a woman, he appeared even less imposing in his skirted gown, the regular Chinese silken costume, with wide sleeves into which he immediately thrust his hands—an almost effeminate attitude. His eyes almost closed, as if in weariness—and perhaps he was tired; but I knew that every faculty was awake and nothing was escaping him. It was simply a habit of the man, perhaps a way he has of studying those who are facing him.

No one would ever picture Chang-Tso-Lin as an actual participant in highway robbery. The most imaginative mind could scarcely associate him with a band of highwaymen. But the undisputed facts are that in the years past his was the master mind that directed numerous bands of Chinese bandits who operated in Manchuria and the borders of Mongolia. It is said of him, however, and the assertion remains uncontradicted, that he kept his pledged word and promised protection was never withheld. The man who purchased immunity always had the goods delivered. Remember that this was in China, and these facts must be judged by Chinese standards.

Quit as Bandit.

Banditry was abandoned by General Chang, as he is now called, a number of years ago. For seven or eight years he has been the ruling head of the rich country of Manchuria. The people have been happy and prosperous, and their loyalty is unshaken. He may have levied imposts of various kinds, but the burdens have not been great. He received about 4,000,000 silver dollars from the Peking government for an expedition against the Mongols, which never happened. Perhaps it was not necessary, but these millions swelled a war chest which aggregated almost 25,000,000 (silver) at the beginning of the present expedition. This has made possible the purchase of war materials, the necessary equipment of a large army and monthly salaries in advance to the soldiers. The men are well clothed, many in new uniforms, and they apparently are well fed.

During the interview General Chang noisily drank his tea, after the approved Chinese fashion, and munched at some toast, for it was evidently his tea time. Tea and cigars were proffered me. He queried me about my domestic relations, but I hesitated to ask him about his own. I feared that I might be considered rather inquisitive. I should really have enjoyed discussing this important question with a man who was the happy or unhappy possessor of three partners for his joys and sorrows.

Would Unify China.

"My purpose is to unify China and bring all parties together," said General Chang. "I want to rid the country of dissension and get all working together for the country. I have organized an army for this sole purpose. As soon as this has been accomplished, I will dismiss all superfluous soldiers and retain only enough to maintain order."

"How many soldiers are you sending south of the great wall?" I asked, for much controversy has been devoted to this subject in China.

"I have 50,000 soldiers in and around Peking already, and I am sending 20,000 more. I do not wish to fight, and I will do so only in case it becomes necessary."

"Do you wish to eliminate Wu-Pei Fu?" I continued.

"No, I do not fight any individual," was the diplomatic reply. "I am simply fighting the opposition to my program, which is for the benefit of all China. I have no personal ambition in the matter. As soon as the opposition ceases, I will call a conference of leaders at Tientsin or elsewhere and work out a program. I will insist on the election of a parliament, on the adoption of a written constitution and the election of regularly constituted officers, so that China will really become a republic. I am not seeking any preference for myself."

Protect Foreigners.

"What is your program for foreigners and foreign interests?"

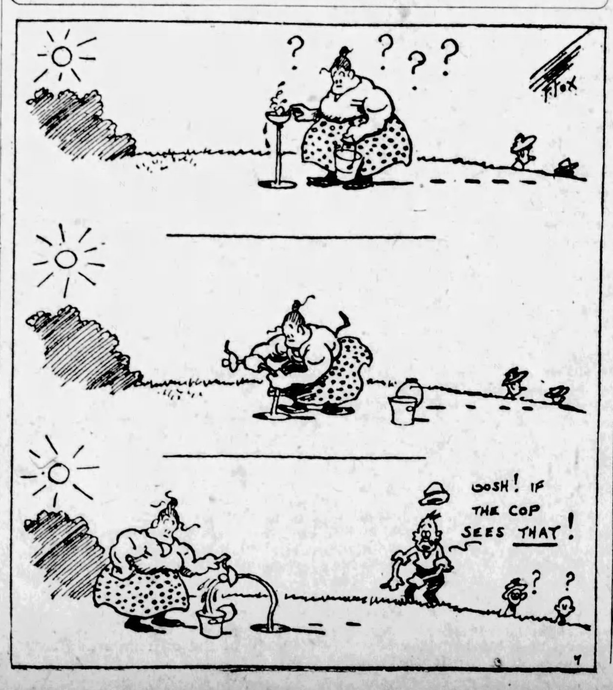
"I will insist upon all foreigners and foreign interests being absolutely protected. We need outside capital, and I am especially desirous of American capital coming in, for America does not seek to despoil China and has never attempted to seize any Chinese soil. Americans can be absolutely assured that they will be protected in every way. I am sorry that it has become necessary to resort to arms, but it seems that this is the only method to bring about unification and eliminate those who are fighting my program and each other."

The program outlined by General Chang is creditable. But it resembles the stated program of every revolutionist from the year one. The personal pronoun is very pronounced. Every leader opposed to his personal plan must be eliminated, although the suggestion of a conference may include the possibility of a willingness to compromise.

Chang-Tso-Lin is interesting. He may loom big upon the future horizon. I would not classify him as representative of the new China, however, for his entire career has been provincial and his education has been meager. He is, I think, dictatorial in his manner. When he appears upon the streets, all traffic is excluded from the route to be traversed. He is then hurried along in a huge Packard armored and armed car. This special motor car was obtained after several abortive attempts had been made upon his life.

The interview was closed by the taking of his photograph, to which ordeal the erstwhile war lord gracefully submitted.

The Powerful Katrinka and the Drinking Fountain



ABE MARTIN

A satisfied customer don't cost nothin' like a full page ad, but some stores never seem t' git onto it.

Folks that can't stand prosperity still continue t' be purty safe.

WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

UNCLE HENRY says: "Whenever I put on a bathing suit I wonder whether I look as foolish as I feel."

Life's Discomforts.

Missing a meal.

A third cousin is too distant a relative to be afraid of during the vacation months.

Town Gossip.

Mr. Johnson, a rising young lawyer, is so democratic he spends his Sundays in a pair of overalls and an undershirt.

A lawyer's customer is called a client and a doctor's a patient, but often after a lawyer renders his bill the client becomes a patient.

Maybe the movement to persuade men to wear knickerbockers is intended as an effort to produce a burlesque of short skirts.

Rosalind's Advice.

Dear Rosalind: Is it correct to apply rouge and powder to one's face in the presence of masculine friends?—Genevieve.

Ans. By all means do not do so while they are looking. Men don't know that you use it and think that your neck is naturally clean and your lips naturally rosy. Let them continue to think so.—Rosalind.

IN THE NEWS

Well, the railroad men struck at last. The blow fell on July 1. The shopmen walked out but the track men didn't. They do enough walking along the track and didn't feel like walking out on a strike.

Jack Dempsey is going to fight Wills if one of them doesn't die first. Chances are in favor of the funeral. But if they do get together we imagine Wills will be the one to die. At least he'll feel like dying after Jack hits him a couple of times.

Another sane Fourth of July is history and there are only a few arms and legs missing compared to those lost during the insane Fourths of former years. It's hard to tell whether the fellow who shoots firecrackers is any more insane than the one who swims and dances all day. The former might die from lockjaw but the latter runs the risk of dying from exhaustion. We don't know which is the most painful.

One hundred thousand or more wives are leaving homes and husbands for their vacations. The husbands will try to survive the trying period and live happily until it's time for the wives to return home and empty the sour milk in the dozen or more bottles they find on the front porch.

UNCLE HENRY'S EPISTLE.

To the World.
Dear Everybody:

The neighbor women got together one day and agreed for the second time in their lives. They agreed to have a picnic. The other time they agreed was last January when Mrs. Potter, who lives across the street, got a divorce. They reached the unanimous decision that her husband was to blame.

Getting back to picnics they agreed to hold one, and then, feeling that they would have more money to spend if they invited their husbands, they agreed to invite them. The husbands agreed to accept the invitation since it was put in the form of a demand. The day dawned gloomy and cloudy like most picnic days. By noon it was raining. But as the picnic was to be a twilight affair the rain stopped, the husbands were disappointed and the picnickers started out in automobiles. The only time I ride in a neighbor's auto is when I go to attend a picnic. A neighbor's machine is sacred to the owner at all other times.

Half way to the grounds Mrs. X. discovered that she had brought potato salad instead of potato chips. That made Mrs. Y. peeved because she had been told to bring the salad despite the fact that she was a much better cake baker than salad maker. But we men decided that we might as well suffer a great deal as a little and eat twice as much salad. Besides without potato chips we would have a more quiet time.

We had the same picnic lunch that was first concocted when Nero was a kid. We have new models in autos each year, the radio is displacing the telephone, airships are used instead of balloons, etc., but baked beans, potato salad, pickles, olives and watermelon still form the main part of a picnic lunch.

This is the picnic program most common:

The women spread out the lunch while the men try to open the olive bottles without spraying everyone with the juice or whatever they call it. Of course they fail.

Then all sit down and eat—or try to eat. The men spring some old jokes about what they are eating. If they couldn't they wouldn't enjoy eating. After nearly everything is eaten everybody tries to wipe their respective faces with paper napkins; the women gather up the remains and give them to one of their number whose husband carries his lunch to work and the husbands go out on the grass and play indoor ball so that the next morning when they wake up they'll remember the picnic.

After all the work is done the women sit around the tables and talk about those who couldn't or wouldn't come. They are thoroughly enjoying themselves. So are the men if they don't think of the next day. As darkness falls the watermelon is cut and sliced by a woman who gives the biggest piece to her husband. (I don't believe in showing affection in public like that.) After everyone has finished washing their faces in watermelon the knives and forks and other nonperishable stuff is gathered together and the party adjourns to the autos to burn up a little gas before turning in for the night.

One advantage possessed by a neighborhood picnic is that you can attend one without the neighbors speculating over your destination.

Your picnicking
UNCLE HENRY.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

Lost Lenore

BESIDE the sea I saunter, and long for lost Lenore; I want her, oh, I want her, but she comes back no more. Here once we roamed together, when all the world was sane, and talked about the weather, the price of hay and grain. Then maidens were not flapping, and they were full of grace; you didn't see them yapping around the market place. They thoughts of love and marriage (of wreaths upon the brow, or riding in a carriage to church, to make a vow. And where is now the maiden who walked the shore with me? She chases voters, laden with handbills fierce to see. She's out electioneering, she wants a public snap, while modern dames are cheering, and all the flappers flap. She's making dippy speeches, she trots from door to door, and I can find no peaches along the sandy shore. The girls are all so busy! They leave no graft untried. I drive my old tin Lizzie, and no one wants a ride. And once the laughing friskers came round me where I sat, and poured sand in my whiskers and kicked holes through my hat. But now girls are flapping or doing kindred chores, and I, an old man, napping, can't find my Lost Lenores.

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JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Progress

I am the dream of tomorrow, I am the better way.
I am the flower of the seed toilers are planting today;
I am what men haven't done but often have wondered about,
I am the problem unsolved, but young minds are working me out.

I am a field unexpored, radiant with visions and dreams,
Mountains made low for men's feet, bridges flung over the streams;
I am the chance for the boy still at his fair mother's knee,
I am the goal he may reach, I am the man he can be.

I am the road out of strife, the unbuilded castles of men,
The peace which no war shall destroy, the beauties of brush and of pen
Which canvas and paper shall know in the days that shall make up the years,
I am the joy that shall be in spite of the cynic who sneers.

Slowly but surely I rise, smoothing the way of mankind,
And always the better I build, leaving old customs behind;
I am the hope of our youth, the splendor of dawn and the sun,
I am the dream unachieved, the task which shall some day be done.

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WANTS OBSERVATORY MOVED FROM TOWER

"What's the Eiffel Tower good for?"

It's the question every American asks when he comes to Paris. And Monsieur Baillaud, director of the observatory of Paris, echoed it seriously when he requested recently that the observatory be removed from the top of the tower and set up on some less imposing elevation outside of Paris. The Academy of Science is considering his request.

The director argues that the smoke, dust and vibrations of a modern city, with its street cars and taxicabs, throw out the accuracy of the most delicate instruments. Since it is from the Observatory of Paris that the correct time is determined for the entire world, it doesn't do to miss or gain a few seconds every time a motor bus rumbles by.

VARIETIES

Italy has not a single coal mine in all her territory.

In India about 600,000 acres are devoted to the growing of indigo.

White zinc is produced by a process of heating zinc ores with oils.

About 85 per cent of the people of India are engaged in agriculture.

The first lunacy laws in England were made in the reign of Edward III.

Zinc is the metal most generally used for roofing in all the cities of Europe.

Electricity for heating and cooking purposes is making headway in Switzerland.

Of the total number of 1,277 characters in Shakespeare's plays, 157 are females.

The use of hydraulic power in Spain for mills and other industries is increasing.

Marlborough House, the future residence of the Prince of Wales, contains 111 rooms.

The people of the United States burn $00,000,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas annually.

Railroad service between Moscow and Kiev, Russia, has beeen reduced to one train a week.

The average maple tree yields enough sap to produce between five and 10 pounds of sugar.

Princess Mary has always been a great reader and one of her favorite authors is Tennyson.

One business house in London still contains the same fixtures which were put in place there is 1667.

The first woman's club in the United States was founded in Boston by Anne Hutchinson in 1638.

A bug which preys on the potato bug by sucking its blood has been discovered at Kingston, Ontario.

The first scientific training school for nurses was opened by Fliedner, at Kaiserworth, Germany, in 1836.

Cheaper raisins were an important factor in the decline of the value of fruit and fruit products during 1921.

British coal miners returning to work after the long strike found their hands so soft they could not work.

Men harnessed to plows are not an uncommon sight in Morelos, Mexico, because of the scarcity of beasts of burden.

The famous cloister built by Herod and described by Josephus has been discovered during recent excavations at Askelon.

Women becoming economically independent is attributed as the cause of the increasing number of divorces in St. Louis.

Fifty farmers in the devastated area of Aisne have won prizes for restoring their shell-torn land to its pre-war condition.

Preventable waste among broom manufacturers can be traced in many instances to the first steps in harvesting broom corn.

The first electric train on an Italian railroad 165 miles long, the longest single electrification in Europe, was recently run successfully.

Women were first licensed to act women's parts on the stage by Charles II in 1662. Up to that time feminine roles had been played by men and boys.

Farm machines to the value of $536,945,000 were manufactured in the United States during the year 1920, and all, except $66,626,000 worth were sold at home.

One of the national standard weights of the United States has not been used for actual weighing since it was received from the international bureau in 1889.

For the first time since 1914 a shipment of more than 1,000 game birds for stocking the game preserves of the West has come from Europe to the United States.

The fish and game commission of California during the 51 years of its existence, has been responsible for the planting of the almost unbelievable total of 1,128,800,000 fish.

Pipes have been found in Europe that antedate those of America. The pipe in those prehistoric times must have been used for smoking herbs other than tobacco, probably as a ceremony.

The average child enrolled in the public schools attended 120 days in the school term or about three-fourths of the time. Absence from school costs the United States $195,000 annually.

Men who work in arsenic mines have to take every care to prevent themselves becoming poisoned. They work with bandages over their noses and mouths to keep away the arsenic dust.

Antwerp, Belgium, is the center of the human hair industry. Raw hair and Chinese hair, which has been bleached, dyed and prepared, is used in the manufacture of women's hair nets.

Among the legal fraternity in England it is an unwritten law that a man promoted to the rank of king's counsel shall provide his clerk with a new frock suit and an immaculate silk hat.

In the sixteenth century it was customary to put on one side of the blades of table knives the musical notes of the benediction or grace before meat, and on the other side the grace after meat.

The best Oriental rugs represent prolonged labor. On each square foot of surface a weaver works about 23 days. A rug 12x12 feet therefore represents the labor of one man about 10 years.

The figures show that the birth rate among the Indians in the United States is exceeding that of the deaths, and the tribes are advancing along various lines of business, health and education.

The Order of Mules was the name of a secret society organized by farmers in West Virginia and Kentucky just after the close of the war to put a stop to horse stealing and other forms of lawlessness.

In Berlin the shops are opened on each of the three Sundays before Christmas, known as the copper, silver and gold Sundays, and thousands of customers flock to them to buy their Christmas presents.

The Distinguished Service medal was recently conferred in the name of the President of the United States on seven French army officers. The decorations were for services rendered the American expeditionary force by the French medical corps.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

MARIA'S WEDDING

BY MARTHA HOLDEN

"HAVE you heard the news?" asked Elizabeth, excitedly of the girls who had just gathered for the sewing club. "Maria's ——"

"——" shrieked the girls in a chorus. "Maria of all people."

"Yes, Maria," chuckled Beth. "I can't put it all over her sister."

"I wonder you know she would be the first one to get married when we expected Jane and Cora would be the first ones?"

"Isn't it funny when they are so ——— and she——"

Some body laughed and then Sue, who always came to the rescue, said quietly, "I think it is perfectly lovely that Maria is going to be married and I think it is mean to make fun of her because she isn't good looking like her sisters. She is a ———"

"Is she going to have a wedding?" asked Gertrude. "I wish they would come so we can ask them all about it."

"She is awfully mysterious about it," Elizabeth explained. "Girls, can you imagine Maria in a bridal ———"

They were interrupted by the arrival of the three sisters. Try as hard as they would after the first greetings, the girls couldn't get them to tell a thing about the wedding. "Wait and see," they teased and there was nothing for the girls to do but wait until the big night came.

They were all there. Impatiently waiting for the thrilling strains of the bridal march. "Poor Maria," they all thought secretly, but if they thought that Maria was unconscious of being old-fashioned they were mistaken, for many a time Maria had looked at her two beautiful sisters and wondered why she had to be so plain. Nobody knew it or ever would know it, but Maria had had a fleeting impression, herself, of how ridiculous she would look all dressed up in bridal robes attended by her sisters who couldn't help being adorable bridesmaids.

If only her mother were alive to help her. She had many a secret heart throb about it until the big day came and from that moment joy bells rang for Maria.

As we said before, the guests were all waiting. The organ pealed forth the well-known notes and down the aisle came Maria's eldest sister. A surprised gasp of admiration came from the friends as Cora tripped by in her great-grandmother's wedding gown of 1845. It was a quaint striped serpentine in delicate shade of mauve. Jane, who had caught the spirit of Maria's idea, demurely copied the steps of her great-grandmother and slightly bowed her head which was almost completely transformed in a netted waterfall.

Pink roses and larkspur nestled against the bodice of lavender.

And then came Jane. "Oh, isn't she lovely," they sighed as she passed them, her waist enclosed in a tight-fitting basque of white alpaca and her bouffant skirt befrilled with many ruffles. Grandmother stepping out from the year 1869 could not have looked sweeter.

Her hair was done in period style, gracefully gathered back into a soft knot and caught coquettishly with a single rose. In her arms she carried a bouquet of Ophelia roses. The guests forgot to wonder how the bride was going to look.

Scattering roses in the path of the bride came a sweet little flower girl in a dainty Kate Greenaway frock, and then—Maria!

Attention had been so centered on the living memories of olden times that when Maria entered on her father's arm there was a hush over the assembled guests. Her mother's spirit seemed to enfold Maria with the same beautiful sweetness that had been hers on her wedding day. The soft folds of ivory satin shaken out from the old treasure trunk, clung to the shy little figure with a tenderness such as no wedding gown ever did before. Mother's wedding fan of white ostrich showered with lilies of the valley, trembled a bit as Maria stepped timidly along beside her proud father. His expression looked for all the world as though he thought he had his dear little wife back again. He was living over the moments of joy of that day when he had taken her away through the very same aisle.

Mother's veil, held in place by orange blossoms, fell in soft folds about Maria's face. Mother, precious mother, had come back to the wedding. She must have been there, for there was a radiance about Maria such as only heaven gives.

"Did I look all right at the wedding?" asked Maria of the groom, whom we have failed to mention until now.

"Did you look all right?" he said in surprise. "Why, bless your dear little heart—you always look beautiful to me."

MERRY-GO-ROUND

The Merry-Go-Rounders had a party but we see that some of the boys and girls were there. Remember Merry Mary's party last year and the fun we had? If you Merry-Go-Rounders only knew how we hanker for these affairs you would plan them more often especially when all it takes is a pencil and paper and a whole lot of imagination. Really though, it does seem sometimes after reading these letters, that we have been to a party and met all the cousins and we are always glad when somebody invites us.

You hadn't heard about it? Why, it was one of the grandest affairs of the season. The papers all gave a big account of it and everybody has been talking about it, "The Great Home Coming of the Merry-Go-Rounders." Why, yes, it was held in Toledo in the home of Aunt Martha. You know it is such a beautiful place—such a nice kept lawn with flowers of every description which Aunt Martha said were sent to her from the cousins from nearly every state in the Union.

Then what a beautiful dinner we had! So many fine cakes that I tried to eat a piece of each one, but utterly failed in the attempt and then Lonely Rose had some of those big red cherries and they surely were fine. We had the best cherry pie, which I am so found of, and raspberries, strawberry jam, fried chicken, mashed potatoes and gravy. We had fresh vegetables from the garden that some of the cousins had brought in, and oh, my, I can't think of nearly all.

I became acquainted with so many of the cousins and they were all so nice. Johnny Funnyman was there and kept us laughing at his funny speeches. Dixie Moonbeam and Sunny Jim, with their bright ways, which kept everything cheerful. Dixie Moonbeam, I leave my place to you.—Ohi O Homelad.

ANOTHER PICNIC PROMISED

How many of the cousins are school teachers? I am, for one, and think school teaching is next to the greatest profession. It is exceeded only by gospel teaching.

I have been teaching in a one-room building located near Rand, W. Va., in the beautiful Elk river valley, and think it great sport to go boating on this river.

Weary, I agree with you. I too think it is impossible for hundreds of the boys and girls to get more than a fourth grade education. If everybody had a good education who would do the common laborers' work? I dare say no one would want to do it.

How many of you are fond of outdoor sport? I love to ride wild horses, go camping and best of all, to attend play parties. Sometime in the near future I am going to invite all of you to come or as many of you who will come. I will make some candy, bake some cookies, cakes and pies and then after we have spent the evening in games, talking, singing and reading, I will serve the refreshments and then we will call on grandfather to tell us some of his adventures during the Civil war.—Just Maxwell of W. Va.

VISITS RELATIVES IN COUNTRY

I thought I would join the good times of the Household page once more. I noticed a writer from the Leatherwood Valley. But whether from Salesville, Eldon or some other town she did not say. My home is in the Leatherwood Valley and our little town is not noted for anything in particular. Only the number of lone women has been commented upon.

Guernsey county is noted for being hilly and I often wonder if those West Virginia hills so much praised for their beauty are any more beautiful than ours.

Some of my relatives, being unsettled by some reverses of fortune, moved into the country. They are very hospitable and their friends always find them wherever they are. In fact, like Rome, all roads lead there. If you were to go with me on a visit it would take you for some distance along the National Pike or other thoroughfares and than on roads branching out through the hills. I visited in this part of the country where the land owners were all old bachelors, and I was told that the land further out was all owned by old maids.

Where I last visited them they were located on a farm of their own still further away from the main thoroughfare, but good timber land. On these trips I saw little towns in my own county I had never seen before. Among them Autumn and Winterset.

One evening a young man who had boarded with them the previous Winter arrived. He had walked about 20 miles and had a smile on his face like he had reached the end of the road leading to Heart's Desire. The young lady of the family greeted him in the friendliest fashion and asked him to "eat a bite." No sentiment this time unless she thought the way to his heart was through his stomach. I see Mr. W. B. making eyes at me and his expression is dreadful.—Patricia.

TELLS OLD INDIAN LEGEND.

How are you all? No one seasick yet? How many of you would like to go with me on the Dream Ship to Raven's Rock, near my home? There are several large rocks hanging rather far out over the hill. There was an Indian girl who was beautiful and loved by all her tribe. She was the chief's daughter. Her hair was black as a raven's wing. She was promised to a warrior of her tribe, but she loved a white man. As the day of her marriage drew near she met the white man on the rocks and told him of her trouble. While they were talking the warriors were out looking for Raven. They came upon them there and as Raven knew what would surely happen, she took his hand and they leaped together to the rocks below. The rocks are called "Raven's Rocks." This is a famous Indian legend.

There are also near my father's childhood home several large rock caves called the Big Rocks. They are said to be the homes of Indians of long ago. Panthers and other wild animals have made their homes there. Both of these places are in West Virginia nestled down among the hills.

So we are to have a surprise from Johnny Funnyman? Won't that be wonderful?

Lorna Maxine, I agree with you. I'm afraid there are some of us forgetting. I have no brothers, so was not so greatly used to soldiers. I, too, have a birthday in July. Mine is the 20th. I must go now for Dream Ship has passed my home, so I give my place to Johnny Funnyman.—Bnena Davis.

To Detect Adulterated Flour

The presence of foreign matter in flour can be detected by squeezing a handful lightly. If it clings together it is quite pure, but if it crumbles away it is adulterated with chalk or whitening.

If eggs are not plentiful, add one-half shell of water to each white, making one white serve for two.

Our Correspondents

Some of our patient readers keep looking for their favorite poems in the Poets' Corner. One poem which has been asked for over and over again is copyrighted which prevents us from using it. The poem contains the following words: "Somewhere in the West, we will build a little nest and let the rest of the world go by."

"Beautiful Ohio" is also copyrighted. Many other poems requested have appeared during the last year—among them "Pretty Mohea," "Casabianca," "There Is Sunshine in My Soul," "The Little Match Seller," and ever so many more that we would be glad to republish if we had the room.

Who knows where Mrs. Arthur Knewler can get the words and music of "The Volunteer Organist"?

Victoria Solomon would like to replace a lost book of organ music called "Golden Melodies" containing several selections by D. W. Crist. Her mother had one about 20 years ago. Can anyone help her find a copy?

Mrs. James Steele, how is your little pocket edition of Johnny Funnyman? We would like to hear from you again.

Merry Mary, your friends are calling for you.

Slivver sends some recipes in response to the request of Mick of Michigan and says that she can furnish recipes for canning, preserving or pickling about any kind of fruit, vegetable or meat.

String Beans—Select young and tender beans, remove strings, break them in short lengths, blanch in boiling water about five minutes, plunge quickly in cold water. Pack in sterilized jars, place rubbers in position. Put one teaspoon of salt in each quart. Fill jars with boiling water, screw caps on the jars in cooker an boiler. Fill boiler with water until jars are entirely submerged. Place cover on boiler and boil two hours. Remove jars one at a time and screw caps down tight. Place jars in a tray upside down. When cold examine for leaks. If any are found remove the cap, examine for defects, repeat the process and seal again.

Canned Peas—Shell the peas which should be young and tender. Blanch seven minutes. Put peas in a thin cloth sack to blanch because it is easier to handle them in this way. Plunge in cold water. Proceed the same way as for string beans.

Canned corn, peas, beans and asparagus may show no signs of spoilage and still when opened have a sour taste and a disagreeable odor. This can be avoided if the canner will use strictly freesh products which have not been gathered for more than five or six hours. Also only blanch, cold dip and pack one jar at a time and place each jar in the cooker just as soon as it is packed. A cloudy appearance of the liquid when peas are keeping well shows they were roughly handled in the blanching or cold dipping.

Art in the Home

Traveling Kit.

A little time and patience will be well rewarded if one wishes to have an article which has been invented for traveling.

Almost any kind of durable material will answer the purpose. Cut out three pieces as shown in illustration. Line with silk or cotton and bind the edges with ribbon or bias tape.

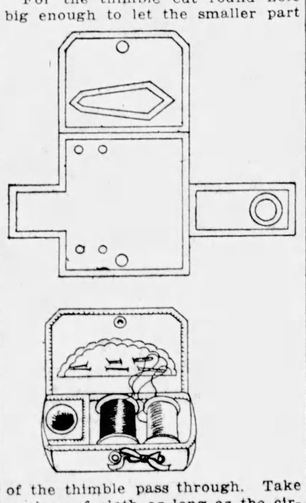
On the outside of the piece which folds over the top stitch a holder for scissors. Line it and bind it first.

On the inside of the same piece sew two pieces of soft flannel for needles, which have been finished around the edge with the buttonhole stitch.

Sew a snapper in the center near the edge.

In the largest of the three pieces work four eyelets spaced so that ribbon can be drawn through to hold spools in place.

For the thimble cut round hole big enough to let the smaller part



of the thimble pass through. Take a piece of cloth as long as the circumference of the hole and about three-quarters of an inch wide. Sew two ends together forming ring. Pink one side and bind the other. Bind the edge of the hole, then whip the two bound edges together. This will form a socket for thimble.

Next whip edges together to form case, sew snapper on the outside. Fill the case with needles, thread, scissors and thimble.

These cases are most convenient and can be made any size desired, keeping in mind of course the width of a spool of thread. A heavy black satin or cretonne would be good for the outside. You will find that these kits are not only a necessity for traveling but useful to have around the house on one's dressing table.

No one enjoys washing a meat grinder, but if a few crackers or pieces of bread are run through after the meat is ground they will carry away all of the pieces of meat that stick and most of the grease.

In World's News

Princess Nagata Kuni

Mrs. Richard Washburn Child

(Copyright Underwood & Underwood.)

THE duties as ambassador's wife and other social obligations leave little time for Mrs. Richard Washburn Child, wife of the American envoy at Rome, to pursue her literary career.

This photo was taken in the Childs' beautiful home in the Palazzo Crisini, one of Rome's most picturesque medieval palaces. Their apartment in the palace was received from the Duchessa di Sermenta.

Another royal wedding is expected to take place in April or May, 1923. The engagement of Princess Nagako Kuni, the 18-year-old Imperial Princess to the Prince Regent, has recently been announced.

BOYS AND GIRLS

The brightest stars are burning suns;
The deepest water stillest runs;
The laden bee the lowest flies;
The richest mine the deepest lies;
The stalk that's most replenished,
Doth bow the most its modest head;
Thus deep humility we find
The mark of every master-mind.
—Anon.

ON SCOTLAND'S SOIL.

"Toot-too-oot!" Yes indeed, that's the Dream ship. Didn't you hear Aunt Martha announce it? And it's all aboard for Scotland with Weary at the helm. We are going by way of the English channel and up the coast for I want to see Flamsborough Head—remember John Paul Jones?

Our first stop is on English soil—the island of Lindisfarne where St. Cuthbert shaped the fossil joints of a sea crinoid. It is called Holy Island. A few miles more and we come to the Tweed. Now we shall see Scotland.

Our first landmark is the old Norham Castle. It bore the brunt of the English assaults years ago. And right up that valley between the River Till and those distant ridges, Cheviot Hills, is the site of Flodden field. Another tributary to the Tweed? Aye—"Sweet Teviot, on thy silver tide the glaring bale-fires blaze no more; no longer steel clad warriors ride along thy wild and willowed shore!" Near the mouth of Yarrow stand the ruins of the beautiful Melrose Castle. Note the quaint carvings that defy the elements of nature. Up the historic Yarrow and into what was Ettrick Forest, now sheep tracked hills, and to the Lock o' the Lowes. Its blue waters were white last Winter with the plumage of migrating wild swans.

Across the Pentland Hills lies Edinburgh, "The Queen of the North. Her colleges are Scotland's boast. Near her, on the Firth of Forth, lies Linlithgow Castle, once a famous resort for falconers.

By Stirling castle and up the Teith river to Loch Katrine where dwelt "The Lady of the Lake," along the "steep, steep side o' Ben Lomond" to fair Loch Lomond beneath and our short voyage is over. We sing as we go,

"Oh Calendonia, stern and wild,
Meet nurse for a poetic child!
Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,
Land of the mountain and the flood."

I hand the helm to my first cousin, Irish. Bon voyage!—Weary.

DIXIE M. ANSWERS CALL.

Prairie Rose, you think I never saw any snakes. Would like to show you some of our Virginia mountain snakes. Guess you would want Silver handy to take you back to the sage brush.

Engines of the Dream Ship throbbing sound restful to Moonbeam who has just taken a voyage on a sure enough dream ship to hot climates inhabited by phantom springs, but the cool winds of reality have at last wafted her to the good ship Aunt Martha, where she hopes J. V. will bring the Alps, Appenines or any other mountains of Europe and let them serve for a background to the Dream Ship. Merry Mary will lend her cushions I know.

It was kind of the Washington man to call attention to my face. Begorra Pat I'd been blowing bubbles in yer tub.

Seems as if Johnny Funnyman and Don Quixote are going to get into Who's Who, while J. V. is doing wonders taking the American Bastile of education. Hope he succeeds.

King Philip, one blast from the horn of Rhoderic Dhu should bring you from where ever you are.

I want somebody to help me put Betty Zane in her frame. She is too modern to fit her beautiful and appropriate background.

K. B., we used to get letters from you so brilliant they sparkled and glanced like steel on steel. Come again and take the place of Dixie Moonbeam.

KNOWS CHARACTERS IN BOOK.

Since I don't see Mr. W. B. on "dooty" at present I'm goin' to venture in for a few minutes.

Bee of Pen's woods. I have read "The Harvester" and like it fine. How many have read the book, "A Daughter of the Elm?" As you all probably know it is a true book. I have visited the famous old Maulsby bridge which is mentioned in the book, many times, have also been to the big elm tree and the underground cave where the outlaws smuggled their stolen horses and other booty. The Maulsby bridge which is over the West Fork river in Harrison county, W. Va., is so worn with the years and constant traffic that it is now almost a complete wreck. I have also gone to school with the descendants of the principal characters of the book.

Thorna Thomas, I too, had a dear brother who went to France but he will never come back.

Sunny Jim, I feel so sorry for you. I would like very much to know you.

I will be 18 July 15.

Aunt "Marthy," do you suppose it would shock you if I sent you my photo?—Peg o' My Heart.

(Aunt Marthy says it won't shock her! She would be delighted.)

HURRAH FOR MICHIGAN.

Haven't you room for another cousin? Thank you, Country Girl, although I am your very own country cousin I prefer to sit over in the corner by Mignonette because I came here purposely to see her. If you can make room for my feet I can squeeze in very easily.

You are the nicest looking set of young folks I've seen for a good while. There "wot you t'ink 'bout that?"

Now, Mignonette, although we haven't wonderful Blue Ridge mountains to boast of or the beautiful scenes pictured of New York, Kentucky, Tennessee and others, Michigan is about the "bestest" and "wonderfulest" state in the Union. Come and see for yourself.

There now see what I've done. Guess I'd better move from this cloudy atmosphere into the sunny one of Freckles and Mick. However, we raise a black flag and show no quarter. Woe unto the conquered.

I almost forgot. Have I a twin? I arrived on the noisiest day of the year. All guess.—Midget.

A little piece of red pepper boiled with cabbage makes it less indigestible.

American Birthdays

July 14, 1807, Albert Hopkins, astronomer.

July 15, 1870, Richmond P. Hobson, naval officer.

July 16, 1821, Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, Christian Scientist.

July 17, 1774, John Wilbur Quaker, preacher and writer.

July 18, 1817, Birdsey G. Northrup, educator.

July 19, 1814, Samuel Colt, inventor.

July 20 1793, John Ireland Howe, inventor.

Short and Sweet

Everybody seemed to like Jay Bee's letter and there is a clamor for more experiences of the soldiers and sailors who belong to our page. J. V., you have been invited to describe your native land. "What's the good of having a real truly Frenchman if he won't take us on a trip to France?" say we.

Don't you all like Weary's letter? Isn't it fun to explore in foreign lands? Having a good time cousins? Come on, get in the party.

"Hello Anne of Green Gables, shake hands with your twin, Felisia Bee." Were you born in 1896 too? If so you are exactly the same age. Not to show any partiality Felisia brings her mother along for a twin for June Bug though we suspect there is some difference in the ages.

Seven is a lucky number and when the seventh letter is accompanied by four leaf clovers, it hasn't a chance of reaching the Waste Basket. Here she is: Will any one of the cousins who have the story "The Isle of Intrigue" please write to me? Come again Jay Bee and tell us more about the places you visited while in the army. Blooming Prairie Rose, come again. Your letters are fine. I agree with you about the horses and automobiles. Horses beat automobiles all hollow. Billy Curk, come again. The Washerwoman, you surely made me laugh when I read your letter in The Blade. Your loving niece.—Bertha F. Keller.

June Dickey has read the letters longingly and has been wondering how to become a member. Good joke on him, wasn't it when he was a member all the time and didn't know it? June, all you have to do to be a member of our crowd is to wish to be one. The welcome sign is out so come again soon.

Ole says he wants to go with us on our trip around the world, but this is the way he says it, "Vich vay do ve go to on der ship git? I vant to mit you all on der trip around der vorld go. Yah." Do you think we can stand it? Maybe we can "learn" hi msomething!

Eve of West Virginia says that it is a great temptation to be out swimming in the deep blue water or motoring over the dry dusty roads than to be laboring under the strong rays of the sun. He she adds that we must never let our temptation get the best of us and she promises that she wont. Eve celebrated her 19th birthday June 27 in the corn field. (How about a twin?) Bless her old heart. In spite of the fact that she can see rhododendrons and white and black ducks swimming in the pond from her window, she is willing to leave these comfortable scenes and orders a through ticket for the Dream Ship.

ALL ABOARD!

Mixing With Martha

Fig Filling for Cake.

Three pounds of granulated sugar, one pound of figs, four pounds of pears pared and sliced, one cup of water, juice and pulp of two lemons; chop all fine. Cook one-half hour, or until tender and transparent.

Chocolate Filling.

Three tablespoonfuls of cocoa, one cup of granulated sugar, three tablespoonfuls of cream. Put all on the stove and let come to a boil.

Marshmallow Filling.

One and one-half cups of sugar, five tablespoonfuls of water. Cook this until it hairs and pour over the white of one egg well beaten. Cut one-half pound of marshmallows in pieces and add to the frosting.

Spice Cake.

One and one-half cups brown sugar rolled, one-half cup butter and lard mixed, two eggs, one half cup molasses, two and one-half cups of flour, with which has been sifted one teaspoonful baking powder, one teasponful cinnamon, one teaspoonful allspice, one-half teaspoonful each cloves, nutmeg and ginger, a litle salt, one rounding teaspoonful soda; put all in sifter at once. One cup of hot water added last. One teaspoon lemon extract. Butter should be thin. Bake it in brisk oven.

Soft Molasses Cake.

One cup of sugar, one cup of butter, three eggs, one cup of molasses, one teaspoonful each of ginger and cinnamon, three cups of flour, and lastly two teaspoonfuls soda dissolved in one cup of boiling water; put in cake while foaming hot and beat five minutes.

Sour Cream Cake.

One egg, one cup sugar, butter size of walnut, one cup of sour cream, one even teaspoonful soda, two cups flour, one-half cup chopped raisins, one-half teaspoonful each of cinnamon and mace or one cup of sour milk and one-half cup of butter instead of cream.

Sunshine Cake.

Beat yolks of four eggs until stiff and add gradually one cup of sugar, then three tablespoonfuls of cold water and one teaspoonful of lemon extract. Next mix one and one-half tablespoonfuls of cornstarch with one teaspoonful of baking powder and one cup sifted flour. Add gradually to the mixture and fold in the stiffly beaten whites of four eggs.

Your cake will be deliciously flavored if you blend two or more extracts.

POETS' CORNER

Afton Water

BY ROBERT BURNS.

Flow gently, sweet Afton, among thy green braes
Flow gently, I'll sing thee a song in they praise;
My Mary's asleep by thy murmuring stream—
Flow gently, sweet Afton, disturb not her dream.

Thou stock-dove, whose echo resounds through the glen,
Ye wild whistling blackbirds in yon thorny den,
Thou green-crested lapwing, thy screaming forbear—
I charge you, disturb not my slumbering fair.

How lofty, sweet Afton, thy neighboring hills,
Far mark'd with the courses of clear, winding rills!
There daily I wander as noon rises high,
My flocks and my Mary's sweet cot in my eye.

How pleasant thy banks and green valleys below,
Where wild in the woodlands the primroses blow;
There, oft as mild evening sweeps over the lea,
The sweet-scented birk shades my Mary and me.

Thy crystal stream, Afton, how lovely it glides,
And winds by the cot where my Mary resides;
How wanton thy waters her snowy feet lave,
As gathering sweet flowerets she stems they clear wave.

Flow gently, sweet Afton, among thy green braes,
Flow gently, sweet river, the theme of my lays:
My Mary's asleep by thy murmuring stream—
Flow gently, sweet Afton, disturb not her dream.

Widder Green's Last Words

"I'm goin' to die," says the Widder Green,
"I'm goin' to quit this airthly scene;
It ain't no place for me to stay
In such a world as 'tis today.
Such works and ways is to much for me;
Nobody can't let nobody be.
The girls is flounced from top to toe,
An' that's the hull o' what they know.
The men is mad on bonds and stocks—
Swearin' an' shootin', an' pickin' locks.
I'm real afraid I'll be hanged myself
Ef I ain't laid on my final shelf.
There ain't a cretur but knows today
I never was lunatic in any way;
But since crazy folks all go free,
I'm dreadful afraid they'll hang up me.

"There's another matter that's pesky hard—
I can't go into a neighbor's yard
To say, 'How be you?' or borry a pin
But what the paper will have it in.
'We're pleased to say the Widder Green
Took dinner a Tuesday with Mrs. Keene.'
Or 'Our most worthy friend Mis's Green has gone
Down to Barkhansted to see her son.'
Great Jerusalem! can't I stir
Without a-raisin' some feller's fur?
There ain't no privacy—so to say—
No more than if this was the Judgment Day.

"And as for meetin'—I want to swear
Whenever I put my head in there—
Why, even Old Hundred's spiled and done
Like everything else under the sun.
It used to be sung so solemn and slow—
Praise to the Lord from men below;
Now it goes like a gallopin' steer.
High diddle diddle, there and here;
No respect to the Lord above,
No more'n ef He was hand and glove
With all the creturs he ever made
And all the jigs that ever was played.
Preachin', too—but here I'm dumb;
But I tell you what—I'd like it some
Ef good old Parson Nathan Strong,
Out o' his grave would come along,
An' give us a stirrin' taste o' fire—
Judgment an' justice is my desire.
'Tain't all love an' sickish sweet
That makes this world or t'other complete.

A Hundred Years From Now

JOHN BENNET.

A hundred years from now, dear heart,
We will not care at all,
It will not matter then a whit
The honey or the gall.
The Summer days that we have known
Will all forgotten be and flown,
The garden will be overgrown,
Where now the roses fall.

A hundred years from now dear heart,
We will not mind the pain,
This throbbing crimson tide of life
Will not have left a stain,
The songs we sang together, dear
Will mean no more than means a tear
Amid a Summer rain.

A hundred years from now
The grief will all be o'er,
The sea of care will surge in vain
Upon a careless shore,
The glasses we turn down today
Here at the parting of the way
We will be wineless then as they
And will not mind it more.

A hundred years from now, dear heart,
We'll neither know nor care
What came of all life's bitterness,
Or followed love's despair.
Then fill the glasses up again
And kiss me though the rose leaf rain
We'll build one castle more in Spain,
And dream one more dream there.

Snatches From W. B.

I love to feed the chickens and the pigs, drive the cows and do everything there is to do.—Northern W. Va. Girl.

Anne of Green Gables, I should enjoy helping you plant. George Bottrell, come again. Your letter was interesting. J. V., your home is not so many miles from mine. Johnny Funnyman, Rhyme Stringer, Peg o' the Hills and Dot, where are you?—Nelle of W. Va.

I think New York is the nicest state in the union and I would not part from it for anything. Listener, I like your letters.—May Flower.

Watched for my name among the birthdays of notable Americans but I have failed to see it. I enjoy the letters and like the Rural Welfare page. The editor can hit hard and to the mark. We have fine views from our hills. It is possible for us to see 40 or 50 miles in fair weather with good field glasses. It is a rich coal country and has some nice farming land.—W. R. C. of W. Va.

Yes, Locust Blossom, you have a twin. I was 15 in October.—Black Eyed Susan.

I love to ramble over the hill and through the woods and I wish you cousins were here to ramble with me.—Dail Hinkle.

I have been looking for a long time for a twin and now I have found one—Flossie's sister Edna. I think we should know each other better so we could celebrate. I am going to invite Humpty Dumpty to take my place.—Billy from Ohio.

Rhyme Stringer, why didn't you have Mr. Waste Basket executed so he wouldn't come back again? Bachelor Billy, Country Jake and Dottie, Keystone Lassie, come again. —Blue Eyes of Old Kentucky.

Good Old Melodies

In the evening by the moonlight,
You can hear those darkies singing,
In the evening by the moonlight,
You can hear those banjo's ringing,
How the old folks would enjoy it,
They would sit all night and listen,
As we sang in the evening by the moonlight.

Hear dem bells,
Don't you hear dem bells,
De's a-ringin' out de glory ob de Lamb,
Hear dem bells,
Don't you hear dem bells,
De's a-ringin' out de glory ob de Lamb.

Weep no more, my lady, weep no more today,
For we'll sing one song of my old Kentucky Home,
For my Old Kentucky Home, good night.

Picture tonight a field of snowy white,
Hear the darkies singing soft and low,
I long there to be,
For some one waits for me,
Down where the cotton blossoms grow.

Carry me back to old Virginia,
That's where the cotton and the corn and 'taters grow,
That's where the birds warble sweetly in the springtime,
That's where this good old darkey's heart am long to go.

Beautiful Zion

BY GEORGE GILL.

(New Christian Hymn and Tune Book, Part II, No. 707)

Beautiful Zion, built above—
Beautiful city that I love;
Beautiful gates of pearly white;
Beautiful temple—God its light;
He who was slain on Calvary
Opens those pearly gates to me.

Beautiful heaven, where all is light;
Beautiful angels, clothed in white,
Beautiful strains that never tire,
Beautiful harps through all the choir;
There shall I join the chorus sweet,
Worshipping at the Savior's feet.

Beautiful crowns on every brow,
Beautiful palms the conquerors show,
Beautiful robes the ransomed wear,
Beautiful all who enter there;
Thither I press with eager feet;
There shall my rest be long and sweet.

Beautiful throne for Christ our King;
Beautiful songs the angels sing;
Beautiful rest—all wanderings cease;
Beautiful home of perfect peace!
There shall my eyes the Savior see;
Haste to this heavenly home with me.

A Cheerful Little Girl

Said a little miss:
"It is just like this—
When the Winter winds are cold,
I read nice tales of Summer vales,
Of barnyard fowls and the milking pails,
And the sunshine bright as gold.

"But in July,
If it's hot and dry,
And I must stir about,
I love to look at my Christmas box
With snow on the earth and in eve nook,
While the children run and shout."

Just a Song at Twilight

Just a song at twilight, when the lights are low,
And the flick'ring shadows softly come and go;
Tho' the heart be weary, sad the day and long,
Still to us at twilight come love's old song,
Come's love old sweet song.

Poems Wanted

The following songs and poems have been requested for publication in the Poets' Corner: Shoo Fly, Don't Bother Me; Only Waiting Till the Shadows Are a Little Longer Grown; The Gate That Was Left Ajar for Me; Jamie's on the Stormy Sea; I See the Shining Angels Gathering Round My Dying Bed; Down at the Cross Where My Savior Died; Alice, Where Art Thou Going?; Down Around the Depot When the Keers Come in; The F. F. V. One Morning; The Raven; Ghunga Dhin by Kipling; Whispering Bill; The Bishop and the Cow; I Wish I Had Been Here When My Pa Was a Boy; John Hardy; Red Wing; Texas Ranger; Take Me Home, Little Birdie; Cumbling Gap; Just for Today; The Poor Married Man; Down on the Farm; The Rain-Bow; Changing Color; Little Aaron Hunt; When I Was Twenty-one;; Revren' Jacob Strong; After the Rain; Leave Me With a Smile; Apple Blossom Time; Kentucky Blues; Way Up the Bamboo Tree; Keyhoes Bar; I Love to Tell the Story of Unseen Things Above; On Top of the Smoke; Goodbye Bonnie; Louise; The Shoemaker's Song (the shoemaker sat with his wax and his leather); Those Silent Years (referring to Christ from the ages of 12 to the time He began His ministry); The Master Is Sitting on the Wall; The Trail of the Lonesome Pine; Stand Aside and Let Yourself Go By; When the Springtime Comes Gentle Annie; Life Is Like a Mountain Railway.

WOMAN COULD NOT WORK

Made Strong and Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

St. Paul, Minn.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for a tired, worn-out feeling and painful periods. I used to get up with a pain in my head and pains in my lower parts and back. Often I was not able to do my work. I read in your little book about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I have taken it. I feel so well and strong and can do every bit of my work and not a pain in my back now. I recommend your medicine and you can use this letter as a testimonial." — Mrs. PHIL. MASER, 801 Winslow St., St. Paul, Minn.

Just another case where a woman found relief by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Many times these tired, worn-out feelings and pains about the body are from troubles many women have. The Vegetable Compound is especially adapted for just this condition. The good results are noted by the disagreeable symptoms passing away — one after another.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a Woman's Medicine for Women's Ailments. Always reliable.

THE BIG MUSKEG

By Victor Rousseau
(Copyright 1922, Stewart Kidd Co.)

Continued From Last Week

And somehow, breaking the rotten ice in front of her body as she moved, the girl succeeded in getting Wilton to the shore. From that point, half dragging and half carrying him over the snow, she reached the store at last.

She pried the stiff hand from Joe's body. That was the hardest of her efforts. Some inkling of it much have reached Wilton' subconsciousness, for the fingers in the mitt resisted and a spasm crossed the face of the unconscious man. Molly left Joe's body upon the threshold and got Wilton into her little room behind the store. She raised him on the bed and laid him down, his head upon her pillow.

Her teeth were chattering from the deadly cold that gripped her, and her own hands were numb, but she managed to strip off Wilton's socks, his hood, mackinaw and sweater. His face was not badly frozen, but his hands and feet were marble white.

Suddenly the girl saw the blood that discolored the sleeve of Wilton's shirt. She ripped the sleeve from the shoulder. She saw that the arm was broken, and that a bullet, entering behind, had passed obliquely out, leaving a small but dangerous wound. The blood had long since ceased to flow, and clotted the wound in a congealed, frozen mass.

The danger from the frostbite was the more immediate. Molly took snow from the threshold and began to rub his face, his feet and his fingers. For nearly an hour the girl persisted, never casing her efforts, in spite of her weariness, and the thawing, dripping clothes about her. And at last the white skin began to be suffused with an angry red.

Then she washed away the clotted blood from the arm, and nerved herself to the task that must be performed. At the Moose Lake mission she had nursed an Indian with a fractured leg, set by the superintendent, and this experience was all she had to go by. But the break was a simple one. She brought the edges of the bone together, made splints from pieces of packing case, and wound the whole tightly with cloth smeared with bear's fat. Then she heated some broth and poured it, drop by drop, down Wilton's throat.

When she could do no more she took her clothes out of the room and changed in another, kept for travelers, separated by a thin partition of pine planks.

She had just finished when she heard her father shuffling down the stairs. It was the first time he had left his bed. The girl ran to the door in fear.

The factor had reached the store, and came toward her, his right arm limp at his side and dragging his paralyzed right leg behind him. As he moved he supported himself with his left hand, running it along the rim of the counter, which reached to the bottom of the stairs.

His eyes were suffused with red, and his face twisted with passion. It was evident that he had seen the rescue from his window above, and had known what Molly was doing.

He dragged himself past her without a word, and looked in at Wilton lying unconscious on the bed.

"I saw ye bring him in, Molly," he mumbled thickly. "Ye can't fool me with tricks like that. It's a trick that ye've thocht of between ye. Ye'll cast him out again, aye"—his voice vibrated with fury—"ye'll cast him out into the snaw, or ye're no longer daughter of mine."

Molly caught at her father's arm. "You don't know what you are saying!" she cried. "He has been shot. And Joe Bostock is dead. He's lying dead without. There's blood on his breast. There has been a dreadful accident—"

He grasped her fiercely by the wrist.

"Joe Bostock dead!" he shouted. "Who killed him?"

"I don't know. Mr. Carruthers was carrying his body and got trapped in the muskeg. I saved him."

"Aye, one can see that," answered McDonald with slow malice. "Ye've brought more trouble on me. The body shall not lie in this house, nor Will Carruthers' neither. Mark me, lass! Ye'll put him out in the snaw to keep Joe Bostock company, or ye're no daughter of mine."

"You're mad!" flashed Molly indignantly. With a swift impulse she ran to the door and opened it. A gust of wind blew a whirl of wind into the store. To Molly's excited brain it seemed to assume the momentary form of a fantasmal figure as it wreathed itself about the factor. He uttered a cry and staggered back, clutching at the edge of the counter.

"Will you let a dead man lie here, out in the snow?" cried Molly fiercely, stretching out her hand toward Joe's frozen body. "Do you think Will Carruthers shall be flung out there to freeze to death beside him? Why, it would be murder—and on your head!"

Perhaps it was the remembrance of the past that checked the factor in his fury and brought back sanity to his mind. For a moment he stared at Joe's dead face, then raised his eyes to Molly's. And then mumbling and clutching at the counter edge, he turned and began to drag himself upstairs.

CHAPTER V.

Bowyer Comes—and Goes.

Wilton would not remain in bed longer than two days. His hands had not suffered much, but his feet were badly inflamed and swollen, and his arm would take weeks to mend. But he could not rest, and insisted that he must return, although it was clearly evident that he was in no condition to travel.

He should have spent at least ten days in bed. Molly almost cried with vexation and alarm as she found that his determination was unshakable. By the strongest persuasion she induced him to remain over the Sunday.

As for McDonald, he sulked in his bed and said nothing.

Wilton had recovered consciousness late on the afternoon of his rescue. That same evening his own sleigh had appeared at the portage, with the two half-breeds. Weak as he was, Wilton insisted on seeing them.

He was convinced that one of the men had fired the shot by accident, and had expected both of them to take fright and vanish with the sleigh into the wilds. He was startled by their protestations of ignorance. They swore that neither of them had left the camp until the afternoon, and persisted in their statement that they had not heard the discharge of the rifle.

Following up their employers, they had discovered blood-stains on the underbrush, according to their story. They had picked up Wilton's tracks from the lower slopes of the ridge to the edge of Big Muskeg, and had followed them across the portage to the factor's store, where they had learned for the first time what had happened.

Their story staggered Wilton. On the face of it, it seemed an impossibility, for no one else could have fired the shot. Yet, had either of the men done so, it was the least likely thing that he would return to brazen out a concocted tale.

Wilton was too weak to cross-question them; he resolved, however, that the matter should be probed to the bottom, and meanwhile decided to abstain from arousing their suspicions of his doubts.

It was on the Sunday afternoon that, lying on his bed, on which Molly had insisted, he saw through the window a sleigh approaching the store. He recognized the two men who walked with the driver as Tom Bowyer and Lee Chambers, the latter a constructional engineer who had once been employed by Joe Bostock, but had left him for the New Northern. He heard the yelping of dogs as they were unharnessed and Bowyer's vociferous shouts for Molly at the door.

He wondered what Tom Bowyer's errand was. He suspected that, learning of their journey, Bowyer had come to spy out the progress of the Missatibi.

He was in no mood to welcome either him or Chambers. In spite of Bowyer's contemptuous tolerance of the Missatibi line, which affected none of his interests, the rivalry between the man and Joe was strong among the rival staffs. And Chambers was suspected of having betrayed a good many of the Missatibi's secrets to the New Northern.

He decided to stay where he was, unless Bowyer showed signs of remaining. But suddenly an exclamation of anger from Molly brought him sharply to his feet and into the store.

Bowyer had his arm round her, and was trying to draw her toward him. Chambers, at his side, a small man with a sharp, mink-like face, was sniggering at the scene. Wilton's advent was like a thunderclap to the pair.

In his flannel shirt and trousers, with his left arm slung to his neck, Wilton yet looked so menacing that Bowyer released Molly at once and put himself into an instinctive attitude of self-defense.

He was a man of about five and forty, red-faced, with red, thinning hair, gray over the temples, and the bold, staring gaze that falsely passes for candor, which some rogues acquire in place of the furtiveness of weaker souls—such as Lee Chambers.

Bowyer stared, and suddenly he recognized his man.

"Why, it's Will carruthers!" he exclaimed with an affection of joviality. "How'd you hurt your arm, Will?"

Wilton hesitated. He hated a scene, and he realized that even an attempt to kiss Molly McDonald against her will was hardly the occasion for a brawl, unless the girl asked for his protection.

Molly came quickly between the two men.

"You'll—you'll perhaps realize that this isn't Winnipeg!" stuttered Wilton inaptly enough. He was quicker with his fists than with his tongue.

"By George, it isn't!" cried Bowyer in cordial agreement. "I seem to have put my foot in it as usual. Your pardon, Miss Molly. That'll meet the bill, Will?" he continued, keeping up his pretense of jolliness.

Wilton gulped. Tom's eyes moved swiftly from his face to the girl's. Lee Chambers, an able second in troubles of this kind but a very poor principal, kept up his snigger, effectively diverting a part of Wilton's anger toward him.

"We're just in to have a look around," continued Bowyer. "Not much construction being done this weather. I suppose you might think I've come to spy out the Missatibi land. Well, you'd be right if you did, Will. What's this story about coal deposits on your property? But perhaps that's what the lawyers call a leading question, eh?"

All the while that he joked he fixed Wilton with his staring gaze. And Wilton found himself wondering how much Tom Bowyer knew. That question about coal deposits might just possibly be meant seriously; probably it was to cover a hint that Bowyer was on the track of a discovery. And, again, it might be a mere bluff, calculated to confuse by suddeness.

The man was as sly as a fox for all his effontery, and that was his strength. He gave the impression of being one kind of rogue, whereas he was quite another, as many had discovered to their cost. There were few more resourceful and cold-blooded men, even in the Prairie City.

"I heard you and Joe had come up," continued Bowyer. "So I dropped in to have a chat with him, though it's taken me fifteen miles off my road. Planned to ask him to sell out his valuable holdings, maybe."

Molly, who was standing behind Bowyer, looked earnestly at Wilton. He dared not signal to her, but he caught the answering message in her eyes, as if telepathically conveyed. "I won't tell him, she meant to say. Wilton's heart went out in intense gratitude. It would have been unbearable to have had to tell Bowyer that Joe was lying behind that thin partition of pine. It would have been blasphemy to have let Bowyer's gloating eyes fix themselves upon poor Joe's steel-stiff body.

Yet Wilton caught a furtive glance from Chambers, behind Bowyer, as if the engineer had read something of what Molly had conveyed to him.

"You've had a long drive for nothing, then," said Wilton curtly. "Mr. Bostock isn't here."

Bowyer smiled back, as if taking up a challenge. "I'll say good morning to the factor, anyway."

"No, you won't," answered Wilton. "Mr. McDonald is too ill to be seen."

"What's that you say?" demanded Bowyer.

"My father has had a stroke," said Molly, taking Wilton's cue.

Bowyer stared at her, and, as she spoke, they heard the factor's voice above, raised in irritable inquiry.

"Mr. McDonald's mind is affected," said Wilton. "He cannot see you. I am sorry, Mr. Bowyer."

"Well, you certainly seem to be in possession here," sneered Bowyer, a little uncertainly, and looking as if he meditated forcing Wilton aside and advancing up the stairs. Unreasoning instinct told Wilton that at no price should Bowyer learn of Joe's death before Kitty did.

"I am speaking for Miss McDonald," Wilton retorted.

Bowyer grinned viciously. "Well, Lee, I guess we'd better have the dogs harnessed," he said.

Lee Chambers went out. Wilton wondered whether the two suspected Joe's presence in the building. A moment later Bowyer turned to him.

"You're next to Joe Bostock, Will," he said in his smooth voice. "So, as Joe isn't here, apparently, I'd like to have a word or two with you. You'll pass it on to him, eh?"

Without waiting for Wilton's reply, he walked toward his room at the back of the store.

"I want the Missatibi, Carruthers," he began, entering, and turning round and facing Wilton. "I guess I made a mistake in letting that bill through the legislature. I'm looking ahead. Some day—not in our time, maybe, but some day—these branch lines will have a value. I always meant to have it.

"It hurts my reputation to have this dinky concern of Joe's hanging on to mine. But I guess Joe couldn't raise the money, and that I'd get it cheap some day.

"Well, I was right. You can't cross Big Muskeg, and you haven't the money to loop it. Tell Joe I'm opened to terms. And say I'm going to have them. Tell him he won't live forever—heaps of men forget that—and ask him who in thunder will go ahead on the Missatibi when Joe Bostock's gone!"

He could not have flicked Wilton on the raw more surely if he had known Joe was dead. The reference was like a new stab in his wound. And Wilton had the momentary impression that Bowyer did know of Joe's death, and was playing with him.

"You be damned!" he shouted, unleashing his suppressed anger. "That's my message to you, and that's Joe Bostock's. You'll never get your fingers in the Missatibi. No! That's all—just that—no!"

An ugly sneer flitted across Bowyer's face. Although it was too subtle a thought to have occurred to Wilton, a shrewder man might have guessed that Bowyer had himself been under considerable tension that afternon. And Bowyer's temper was his single weakness.

He could have controled this side of his nature, but he had cultivated it. As railroad contractor, as politician, he had found a reputation for rage useful. Men had quailed before Bowyer in anger. The habit had become his master.

"Seems to me you're speaking for a good many people today, Carruthers!" he shouted angrily, shaking his fist in Wilton's face. "First it was for Miss McDonald, and now it's for Joe Bostock. Though, maybe, you have got the right to speak for both of them, judging from appearances." And he added a foul insult, half viciously, half jocosely.

He got no further, for Wilton's right fist shot out and landed fairly on Bowyer's mouth. Wilton put all the strength he could muster into the blow. Tom Bowyer, taken by surprise, stumbled and fell. For a moment he sat upon the floor, looking up at Wilton in stupefaction. Then he leaped to his feet and ran at him, his fists whirling. But before he could strike him Molly came running in, followed by Lee Chambers. She sprang between them.

"You coward!" she cried. "Are you going to strike Mr. Carruthers in that condition? You coward, Tom Bowyer!"

"He struck me," yelled Bowyer in fury. "He's the coward, not I. Wait till he gets well! Just wait! I'll fix you, Carruthers!"

He glared about him in an evil rage, and then, without a word, pushed past Molly and strode from the store, with Chambers at his heels. A few minutes later the sleigh was whirling back along the southward road toward Cold Junction, the nearest point of the New Northern.

CHAPTER VI

The Secret.

Wilton groaned with pain in his broken arm, caused by the twist of his body as he delivered the blow. For an instant the room swam about him. Then the scene cleared, and Molly was holding him.

Her eyes, fixed on his, were filled with pity, and a maternal yearning over him that touched him unspeakably. Her face was very near his own. Wilton realized of a sudden what he had known in a dim way even before his fourth arrival at the portage—that Molly McDonald was the one girl in the world for him.

He drew her to him and bent his lips to hers. Then, because he was not very well versed in many things of the world, in spite of his thirty years, he looked as if he had committed an unpardonable insult. But Molly opened her shut lids, and the eyes that smiled into Wilton's did not show signs of any anger, nor even of surprise.

"This isn't Winnipeg, Will," she said, with a little happy catch in her voice.

The marvel of their love transfigured them in each other's sight. They were hardly aware of Bowyer's departure. It was not until Molly realized that there was the supper to prepare that she became practical once more.

"Why must you go tomorrow?" she asked wistfully. "A message could be sent to Kitty—"

"It's more than that, Molly," said Wilton. "It's the line itself—Joe's work—that is at stake, and I've got to be at the shareholders' meeting on Monday morning. You see, it's this way," he went on to explain.

"We laid out our route to cross Big Muskeg at this point, and miles have been completed. But our surveyors were either too optimistic or had been bought by Bowyer. We found, when it was too late to change our plans, that Big Muskeg was a harder proposition than anyone had suspected. There's forty feet and more of quicksand where we believed bed-rock to exist a few feet down. The record lies. And you can't lay a permanent way upon mud.

"We found it necessary to stop work on the line until we knew whether it would be possible to proceed. Joe and I came up to make a final examination for our report to the shareholders on Wednesday. We know Big Muskeg can be crossed. The point is whether we have money enough for the necessary work, and perhaps months of extra labor. The alternative is to change our route and swing a big loop around it.

"The shareholders are frightened, and Phayre, of the Bank of New North Manitoba, who is an influential one, and represents Bowyer, has had the tip from him to make trouble. Bowyer didn't want the line till the transcontinental route was shifted northward. Now he does, partly because we shall ultimately link up with it and become a valuable property. And I think he suspects that there's something in our territory worth the developing.

"The plan is to refer the situation to a commission of engineers, who, of course, would be largely in Bowyer's pay, and would report that the present route is not feasible. That would mean increasing our capital, and the issue of new stock would give Bowyer and Phayre the controling interest. As things, Joe controls the company, although he hasn't actually a majority of the shares."

Molly noticed that Wilton unconsciously spoke of Joe as if he were still alive.

"That's how it is," said Wilton. "Joe would take most chances, but he wouldn't gamble with the fortunes of those who trusted him, even to fight Bowyer. He wanted to have reasonable hopes that the line could be pushed through. He gave me his power of attorney to vote for him, in case of accident. And I have it here. That's why I must be at the meeting Molly. Otherwise that motion for an engineers' commission goes through. And Bowyer told me that he meant to have the line."

"Tom Bowyer is a bad enemy," said Molly.

"He was always that, but at least he's come out into the open now. But Kitty'll fight him. Joe made no mistake when he took her for a partner."

"She was as true as steel to Joe," said Molly. "Kitty and Joe were good to me when I was in Winnipeg last Winter. You know, I went to see Joe to ask about the possibility of getting office work—in case I had to ever. And Joe wanted to do everything for me—train me, and help me with all the means in his power. That's how I met Kitty. But what do you think Mr. Bowyer meant by his suggestion about coal on your lands?"

"There is no coal," said Wilton. "Molly, dear, I'll tell you what our secret is. I was pledged to Joe—but the secret's mine now, and I can tell you. It isn't coal—it's clay."

"Clay, Wilton?"

"Clay. It's more valuable than coal or gold. It's clay land that the wheat grows on, or rather in the rich topsoil of loam, with the clay subsoil to seal and preserve the rainfall, yet easily drained with a little labor.

"I discovered it when I was prospecting up this way four years ago. It's probably on extension of the New Ontario clay belt, and, if so, it runs for hundreds of miles through this part of Northern Manitoba. It means that the wheat area of Canada will be increased by thousands of square miles. It means the clearing of the bush, settlers, homes, fertile lands and huge harvests where the forests and the Indians have been since the beginning of time. It means homes and prosperity for thousands who are now struggling for a bare living in our cities.

"That appealed to Joe. He was a man, if ever there was one. He saw the money in it, and the value of the line, but he saw further than that. He was looking ahead, years after he was gone. He wanted to do good in his own way. He'd had a hard time when he was a young man. And because people believed in Joe, though he dared not tell them his secret, they lent him the capital, and took up his shares. That was Joe's dream—and it's mine, Molly."

She listened breathlessly as he revealed his dream to her, and yet, perhaps, womanlike, she was happy rather in the revelation of himself than in the altruism of the dead man.

"That's what the Missatibi meant to Joe," said Wilton. "That's why we meant to fight to keep it out of Bowyer's hands. Molly, dear, when I realized that Joe was dead everything seemed ended for the line. I couldn't see how we were going to carry on without him. It's only now that I have found something as well as lost everything—that I can begin to pick up my courage."

She laughed and put her face down on his shoulder.

"No other man could have got money for such a road without divulging his purpose," continued Wilton. "No other man could have begun a line out into the bush, with the mere promise of some day completing it southward to join another line that didn't exist.

"Well, when Joe's death came home to me I thought things over in there, and it seemed to me that the only thing possible for me would be to go before the shareholders and tell them frankly what lay behind the enterprise—I mean the clay lands and their development.

"Well, Molly, I've changed my mind. I won't tell them. I'll keep control for Kitty. Joe and I agreed that, if we told them, we couldn't keep the line from Bowyer and his crowd. The knowledge would have brought all the predatory interests in the province down on us. They'd buy and buy, and send the shares up until the little investors, tucked away in the country places, who knew Joe, felt forced to sell their shares.

"Bowyer would wreck the line, and there'd have been an end of all Joe's dreams. I won't tell them. And I'll advise the shareholders to proceed with the route we've planned. I'll take the responsibility. Big Muskeg can be crossed. It shall be.

"And I'll do more than that Molly. I'll get the shareholders' authority before they know Joe's dead. If they knew that, it'd be all up with the line. Bowyer doesn't know. Nobody knows except ourselves. I don't like doing that. But I'm fighting for Kitty now, and Joe would have approved."

He stopped and laughed at his own vehemence.

"I've told you all this, Molly," he said, "because you have the right to know. And just as soon as we've won I shall be in a position to ask you to be my wife. Will you, dear?"

Molly turned and put her hands on his shoulders.

"Yes, Will," she answered. "And I hope with all my heart that you succeed in carrying out Joe's plans. And I believe you will. And I believe you will find a way to cross Big Muskeg. I see now that I must let you go, though I can't bear to, Will. But now I must say some thing. You know my father—"

"Doesn't altogether approve of me as a son-in-law, to put it mildly," answered Wilton. "I can't make out the reason for his dislike of me. The first time I came here we struck up a friendship that looked as if it would be good for all time. Do you know what the trouble is, Molly?"

"I'm afraid Tom Bowyer has been influencing him against you. He has a strong power over father. He helped him in some way when he first came to this country."

"Then that's another score against our friend Bowyer," said Wilton.

"But I was going to say—you see, my father's mind has given way to some extent since his stroke, and—I don't know, Will, dear, but I'm almost afraid he is never going to be the same man again. It started even before his attack—this feeling against you and his moroseness. It began when Tom Bowyer was here last Autumn."

"Your father wasn't overpleasant to me the second time I came. The third time he was distinctly disagreeable. Both those times must have been after Bowyer's visit."

"Yes. The second time you came was a few days after he had been here. I'm afraid Tom Bowyer slandered you to father. And I think it was my father's brooding over things that really caused his illness. So we'll just have to be patient. And I'm going to ask you, for the present, not to say anything about this to him."

Wilton promised, though with reluctance. He did not like the concealment. His mind, simple and direct, worked in straightforward ways. However, he had been too hard hit over Joe's death to make room for a new trouble. And he could not have refused Molly.

CHAPTER VII

"In the King's Name!"

But he worried over the situation all night, and in the morning Molly saw with alarm that he was in a feverish condition. He should never have left his bed, and the journey seemed impossible.

"I've got to go, Molly," was all Wilton could say.

"Then," she said, with sudden decision, "I shall go with you."

He tried to laugh at her, but she insisted.

"I shall go, Will," she said. "You can't travel alone. Your men may be faithful enough, but it is my right to go. And you'll never get to the meeting without someone to take care of you on the way. That's my condition. Promise me—or else I'll lock the store door, Will, and I've got a padlock that even you couldn't force."

Molly seemed to be animated by a resolution as feverish as his own. Jules Halthead had not fulfilled his intention of absenting himself, probably on account of the storm, which had made the security of the store seem preferable to life in the forests. He was faithful to the factor, and had never deserted him in need. He could take care of him during the four or five days of her absence.

"And Kitty will be glad to have me stay with her," said Molly. "I'll be a comfort to her in her grief. And I feel that I ought to go, if only for Kitty's sake. I know she hasn't made many friends in Clayton yet. And she is always writing to me to come."

Wilton was forced to yield.

"But you must make sure that Jules will stay," he said.

"He'll understand. He'll stay," answered the girl. "He's never run away when I was gone to Moose Lake or Winnipeg."

Molly went up to the factor's room with the faint hope of reaching some understanding—of plumbing her father's feeling against Wilton and overcoming it.

"Mr. Carruthers is getting ready to go," she said. "He is very ill. He is too weak to travel alone, but he must take Joe Bostock's body back to Clayton."

"Oh, aye!" said the factor, sneering.

"He needs care and attention during the journey. So I am going with him."

The factor sat up in bed, transfixing her with a look of fury. "You, lass—you will go with Wilton Carruthers to Clayton!" he cried. "Ye winna come hame, then! Mark me, now, I've done with you for aye!"

"Would you have him die in the snow?" cried the girl, with almost equal anger.

"Aye, I'd have him die in the snaw, like the dog that he is!" he answered. "If he'd died with Joe Bostock, the warld could ha' spared the twa of them. Molly, lass, ye winna go!" he pleaded, with a sudden change of tone. "Think of your good name in Clayton! I havena reared ye to have ye desert me in my old age and sickness, Molly."

She turned quickly away to keep her tears from falling. "Jules can take care of you for a few days, father," she said. "It's not as if you were helpless. And his life is at stake."

"And mebbe he'll die if you don't stay with him when ye get to Clayton, eh, lass?" rasped out the factor in withering scorn.

The scorn nerved her again; to his weakness she had almost yielded. She went down and dressed for the journey. She helped Wilton on with his mackinaw, and put a caribou robe in the sleigh. Then, while the men were harnessing the dogs, struck by a sudden thought, she stooped and began to examine the tracks of the snow-shoes about the edge of the portage. They ran confusedly in all directions, for the marks had been made by seven different pairs—those of Bowyer and Chambers and their Indian; those of Wilton and his two half-breeds; those of the deaf-mute.

Of these Wilton's were blurred and almost indistinguishable, made by his dragging feet as she pulled him up from the swamp. But, even had the vague purpose in Molly's mind been clear to her, there would have been no need to examine those. The rest were all similar in one respect—none had a broken string.

Wilton and Molly had arranged that he was to travel in the sleigh, to which a second had been attached, bearing Joe's body in a roughly-made coffin constructed by them. The dogs were harnessed, and they started.

It was a little more than 50 miles to Clayton. Traveling along the cleared road, the distance could be quickly covered easily in two days. Half way, at the head of the narrow-gage line, was a cache, in charge of a keeper, who also guarded the supplies and materials in the sheds. Here the first night was to be passed; the second evening should see them at their destination.

The dogs ran well, the weather was clear and fine, and Wilton felt well enough to walk a good deal. Their dinner was almost like a picnic. By evening the railhead had come into sight in the distance, the empty camp, the long sheds with the miscellany of supplies, the locomotive shops and the great ballast pits beside the line.

Here, too, began the telephone poles, extending into Clayton; but the linemen's rough work had not been proof against the weight of the snow, and the wires hung in festoons from post to post. The installation had hardly been made before work was abandoned, and there was no connection now at Clayton.

As the dogs climbed the last hill there came yelping from the cleared way behind them. Looking back they perceived a sled approaching. Two men walked beside it, and the dogs, sighting Wilton's, yelped in challenge, which was taken up in an outburst of answering growls.

The sled drew in toward them and the men resolved themselves into sergeant and a constable of the mounted police. Wilton had stopped his dogs, but the newcomers did not halt, and went on, with curt greetings, toward the cache.

To Be Continued.

MUTT AND JEFF—

Evidently Mutt Has No Personal Pride

By "BUD" FISHER

THIS RADIO BROADCASTING JOB OF MINE IS PRETTY SOFT! I CAN USE IT FOR MY PERSONAL BENEFIT!
MUTT HAS OWED ME TEN BUCKS FOR SIX YEARS AND NEVER PAID ME. I'LL BROADCAST IT THROUGH THIS THING AND HE'LL BE SO EMBARRASSED THAT HE'LL PAY TOMORROW SURE!
STATION-C.O.D. FROGTOWN, NEW JERSEY! JEFF ANNOUNCING! I TELL THE WHOLE WORLD THAT MUTT HAS OWED ME TEN DOLLARS FOR SIX YEARS AND HASN'T PAID ME YET!
NOW I'LL LISTEN IN AND HEAR SOME NEWS.
STATION P.D.Q. CHEESBURG, NEW YORK. MUTT ANNOUNCING! AND I'LL TELL THE WHOLE WORLD, YOU'LL NEVER GET IT!
PLOP!
285
Fisher

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

THE first Fall hats made their appearance in the shop windows today but we only laugh at them. Our minds, we hope, do not jump six months ahead of us all the time. We are still interested in Summer styles and find any one of the modes illustrated quite in keeping with present demands.

No. 1304 is a popular model, worn alike by the school girl and matron provided of course that they each have a slender figure.

One cannot have too many "teddies" and brassieres, therefore it pays to make them at home. It is a satisfaction to choose your own material and trimming, for home-made lingerie usually wears much longer than the ready made articles. Wash silks wear well and wash as fresh as new if care is taken, and since washable ribbons can also be purchased easily, the trimming can be made as dainty as one desires and will not have to be removed each time the garments are laundered.

No. 1296—Ladies' Blouse—Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1⅝ yards 36-inch material.

No. 1297—Men's and Boys' Shirt—Cut in sizes 12½ to 19 inches neck measure. Size 14½ requires 3½ yards 32-inch material.

No. 1303—Stout Ladies' Corset Cover—Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires ⅞ yard 36-inch material.

No. 1306—Stout Ladies' Dress—Cut in sizes 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. Size 46 requires 4½ yards 36-inch material.

No. 1279—Ladies' and Misses' Combination—Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yards 36-inch material with 2 yards ribbon.

No. 1302—Ladies' House Dress—Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yards 36-inch material with ¼ yard 32-inch contrasting.

No. 1304—Ladies' Dress—Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2⅞ yards 36-inch plain material with 1¾ yards 36-inch figured material.

No. 1301—Ladies' House Dress—Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4¼ yards 32-inch material with ½ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1278—Girls' Dress—Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1¾ yards 36-inch dark material with 1 yard 36-inch light material.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Firemen Make Arrest

While awaiting trial, Marie Daschkay tried to escape from a Berlin jail with a rope made from her sheets. She was recaptured in mid air by a fireman on an extension ladder.

BOILS!

Nature's Way of Warning

is telling you that your blood is impure.

Boils are unnatural and offensive! Don't take a chance that all your blood impurities will force their way through the skin.

Take S. S. S. and watch your skin clear up and your blood made rich and pure.

The power of S. S. S. is an acknowledged fact. Right off, it clears the skin of boils, pimples, blotches, acne, eczema, rash and other skin eruptions—and does it thoroughly.

Mr. V. D. Schaff, 557 15th St., Washington, D. C., writes: "I tried for years to get relief from a bad case of boils. Everything failed until I took S. S. S. I am now absolutely cured, and it was S. S. S. that did it."

Any good druggist can supply you with S. S. S.

S.S.S. makes you feel like yourself again

NAVY TO HAVE NEW WEAPONS

More Than $14,000,000 Will Be Spent by U. S. for Airplanes.

The new American navy, as provided in the Washington naval disarmament treaty, is equipped with modern implements of naval warfare under the naval bill as passed by congress.

With 18 capital ships, including the newest dreadnoughts, as the first line of defense, the navy will be equipped with the greatest air fleet in its history. An appropriation of $14,000,000 has been set aside for the purchase of new airplanes and for the development of the naval air service.

While obtaining new "dreadnoughts" of the air the navy will experiment also in the development of the latest aerial defensive and attacking weapons. A large sum has been set aside for research work to be used in an effort to perfect a new type of barrel engine which would enable heavy aircraft to increase their speed from 20 to 30 per cent. New depth bombs, to be used against enemy submarines, are being developed in naval laboratories, while the use of high explosive bombs on battleships will be perfected for use against an invading fleet.

The recent tests off the Virginia coast demonstrated the value of defensive air fleets for use as a coast guard and the navy will not be slow to perfect this comparatively new weapon of defense.

Ten of the fastest cruisers in the world are now in process of construction. Several will be finished this coming year, and they will be added to 18 capital ships in the first line of defense. Five second-line cruisers and eight light cruisers are now in use and will be retained under terms of the Washington treaties.

The destroyers, which did such valiant work during the World War in protecting merchant shipping, the movement of supplies across the ocean and the rendering useless of the great German submarine fleets, will be retained. More than a hundred of these "wasps of the sea" will be kept in use. Ten gunboats, principally for use in nearby waters, and a number of auxiliary ships, complete the American fleets.

Form New Dairy Producers' Bodies

Formation of two new dairy producers' organizations and the extension of a third mark increasing efforts of Ohio dairymen in marketing their products co-operativeely, says E. D. Wald, marketing specialist, Ohio Farm Bureau Federation. The three organizations cover territory around Dayton, Columbus and Cleveland.

In the Columbus market territory a new organization known as the Scioto Valley Co-operative Milk Producers' Association is being formed to include about nine counties in central Ohio. Active organization work started with a county-wide meeting in Delaware recently, and will continue for several months. The organization is an incorporated association and leaders state that it is formed to give service to producer, buyer and consumer.

A. F. Hedges, county agricultural agent in Montgomery county has been employed by the Miami Valley Milk Producers' Association as general manager. This organization includes Miami, Darke, Preble, Montgomery, Greene, Fayette Champaign and Clark counties.

In Cleveland territory the Ohio Farmers' Co-operative Milk Producers' Association is extending the territory it covers and is obtaining new members through a campaign put on by the farmers of that section.

To Be 2 Years on Yacht

Sir Harry Livesey, former British admiralty official, has started on a 40,000 mile yacht cruise. It will take him two years.

Child-birth

Valuable Illustrated Book Sent Free.

How thousands of women, by the simple method of an eminent physician, have avoided unnecessary miseries through many months and up to the moment Baby has arrived, is fully explained in the remarkable book, "Motherhood and the Baby." Tells also what to do before and after baby comes, probable date of birth, baby rules, etc., and about "Mother's Friend," used by three generations of mothers, and sold in all drug stores everywhere. "Mother's Friend" is applied externally, is safe, free from narcotics, permits easier natural readjustment of muscles and nerves during expectancy and child-birth. Start using it today. Mrs. E. E. Kerger, Slayton, Minn., says: "It pulled me through." Send for book today, to Bradfield Regulator Co., EA-55, Atlanta, Ga. "Mother's Friend" is sold at all drug stores.

Free to Asthma and Hay Fever Sufferers

Free Trial of a Method That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time.

We have a method for the control of Asthma and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether you are of long standing or recent development, whether it is presumably Asthma or Hay Fever, or what you have used, send for a free Trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your occupation, if you are troubled with Asthma or Hay Fever, our method should relieve you promptly.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, "fumes," "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our expense, that our method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms.

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Room 594 G, Niagara and Hudson Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.
Send free trial of your method to:
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Commands West Point

Brig.Gen.F.W.Sladen.

Brigadier-General F. W. Sladen has assumed command at the military academy at West Point, succeeding Brigadier-General Douglas MacArthur, D. S. C., who goes to a command in the Philippines.

COINAGE FALLS OFF IN 1922

U. S. Makes Less Money in Year; Lesser Coins Made by Mints.

Total domestic coinage of the United States during the fiscal year just ended fell off by more than 350,000,000 pieces as compared with the previous year, says a summary of operations issued by the mint.

During the fiscal year 1922 there were 105,996,175 coins turned out by the various mints of the country with a total value of $145,712,742 against 462,420,140 coins worth $38,586,540 in 1921.

Coinage of gold pieces and standard silver dollars increased during the past year but the output of subsidiary coins declined heavily, officials explained, because the treasury has a large stock of these coins which the banks, on account of business conditions, have not been absorbing and also because the mints have returned to the pre-war basis of operating on an eight-hour day.

Gold coinage during 1922 amounted to 2,659,516 pieces worth $53,000,016, while no gold was coined in 1921. Standard silver dollars coined during the past year totalled 92,388,473 against 19,043,000 in 1921, the treasury now being engaged in replacing the silver sold to Great Britain during the war under the Pittman act.

There were no half dollars, quarter dollars or dimes coined during the year just closed, while in the previous year there were about 8,000,000 half dollars, over 21,000,000 quarter dollars and 40,000,000 dimes coined.

During 1922 there were 1,447,000 five cent pieces and 9,181,000 pennies coined as against 60,448,000 five cent pieces and 313,207,000 pennies in 1921.

Servant to Rival

Mrs. John Campbell of Scotland was granted a divorce when she testified her husband forced her to act as servant to another woman whom he took into his home.

FARM IS LINKED WITH SHIPPING

Marine Head Points Out the Importance of Co-operation Between Two.

By P. H. W. ROSS.

Editor's Note—P. H. W. Ross is president of the National Marine league. As chief of that body his interests have led him to an exhaustive investigation of every phase of American industrial life and the results of that investigation have further led him to the fixed belief that the prosperity of America in the future must rest largely with the degree of co-operation that will exist between all forms of production in their boosting of "American Ships for American Goods."

First—The interests of the farmers are bound up with those of the manufacturers to a greater extent than is generally understood. In fact they are in the same boat and must sink or swim together. Whenever a carload of machinery or a crate of shoes is marketed abroad, the farmers' product has been marketed with it.

For instance: The greatest obstacle to prosperity for a farmer is the cost of the transportation of his products. The more that costs the less he gets.

I want to emphasize the fact that the farmers of America are directly, and I hope, intelligently interested in the marketing of every form and variety of American manufactured products, realizing that after all it is only another phase of the sale of agricultural products.

The farmers of America also appreciate the fact that, now we are a creditor nation, we are compelled to sell our manufactured products more than ever before in foreign markets. We understand also that since we cannot reach any foreign country excepting Canada and Mexico by land transportation, it is absolutely necessary to employ American ships.

Hence it follows that our interest in the shipping question is no longer vaguely sympathetic or a matter of patriotism or of argument, but that it is a question of life or death to American business prosperity.

The maintenance of the American home and fireside is dependent upon regularity of employment, which cannot be maintained unless there is regularity of sale of American products, whether agricultural or manufactured. These are the reasons why the manufacturing and shipping interests of America can depend upon the voting strength and support of the farming interests of the country, and this interest and support will be greater in exact proportion to the distance of agricultural regions from tidewater, because it is the cost of transportation of farm products from the farm to the consumer to purchase farm products that settles the whole question as to whether it is worth while to be a farmer or not.

FRENCH SENATORS HAVE OWN MOVIES

A motion picture machine and projection room have been installed in the palace of the French Senate, one of the most dignified legislative bodies in the world. Senators may show their colleagues educational films illustrative of points they wish to drive home. A series of films illustrating life in the French colonies will be the initial program.

Airway Beats Railway

The passenger airplanes on the Australian airway between Longreach and Charleville cover in a day the distance it formerly took six days to cover by rail.

New Berlin Minister

Dr Haniel von Haimhausen

Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen has been appointed to direct the foreign affairs of the German republic, succeeding Dr. Walter Rathenau, who was assassinated in Berlin. He was formerly under secretary for foreign affairs and is looked upon as one of the ablest statesmen in Germany.

AVERS VOLCANO IS REAL FRIEND

Sientist Says Eruptions Made Oceans and Furnished Life-Giving Gas.

It might be a surprise to many to be told that the fire-spitting, lava-spouting earth-rocking volcano is one of mankind's best friends rather than his arch enemy, but such is the surprising declaration which will be explained to the Conference of Geography of the National Educational association in Boston.

The most tremendous volcanic eruption of history, that of Mount Katmai in 1912, will be described in this connection by Dr. Robert F. Griggs, leader of several parties sent to the scene of the cataclysm by the National Geographic society, and who discovered the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, Katmai's neighbor wonder of nature.

Mankind's debt to the volcano has been more fully recognized by results of recent researches, says a bulletin of the society describing the upheaval. Without volcanoes, it is now believed, there would be no ocean, and to volcanoes we are indebted for carbon dioxide, without which human life could not exist.

The explosion of Katmai, the conference was told, was unnoticed because it was so far from the centers of civilization. Had the eruption occurred near New York City, the bulletin declares, the sulphurous fumes would have polluted the air everywhere east of the Rocky mountains; the noise would have reverberated like an artillery duel across the central states; the lower Hudson itself would have been turned into a gigantic tomb.

However, due to the lack of population in that far region, there was no loss of life, and the eruption provides scientists and geographers now one of their greatest opportunities to study the phenomenon of volcanic action.

"Corpse" Says He's Cold

While Undertaker Albert Heywood of Rochdale, Eng., was preparing the body of a young man for burial, the supposed corpse sat up and said: "I'm cold."

FOUR-STATE SHORT CUTS

PENNSYLVANIA

JOHNSTOWN—An entire block in the center of Nanty-Glo, a mining town near here, was destroyed by fire last week, causing $125,000 damage.

WAMPUM—The Crescent Portland Cement company here is practically incapacitated pending wage adjustments affecting the employes of the mines, quarries and a portion of the plant itself.

HARRISBURG—Enough mineable coal remains in Cambria county to duplicate for 21 years the entire production of soft coal in Pennsylvania last year.

PHILADELPHIA—Genuine Gordon gin and Johnny Walker went begging here for less than a dollar a quart as the federal district attorney met with little luck in an effort to peddle a carload of liquor which prohibition agents seized. He has been going the rounds of the hospitals trying to sell it.

PITTSBURGH—Forces of miners last week began cleaning up two mines in the Pittsburgh bituminous district, preparatory to operations under a scale which the Pittsburgh Coal Producers' association offered to the miners and which the miners rejected before the strike became effective.

FRANKLIN—A four-hour rainfall here recently set a new record for the season. The precipitation amounted to 1.72 inches, surpassing even the heavy downpour of the near cloudburst on June 10.

GETTYSBURG—Fifth and Sixth Marines, the only two infantry regiments at Camp Harding, have marched out on their way to the base at Quantico, Va.

OHIO

MARION—Edward Masterson, captain of police here, died from injuries sustained in a fall from an automobile which was piloting President Harding's automobile to home of the President's father.

COLUMBUS—Because of reports of disorders in the coal fields of eastern Ohio, the adjutant general's office last week ordered commanding officers of the Ohio National Guard to be prepared for possible troop movements.

YOUNGSTOWN—The Bessemer plant of the Republic Iron & Steel Co. resumed operations last week after a shutdown of more than 18 months.

CLEVELAND—Employers may be enjoined from reducing wages in violation of union agreements, the Cuyahoga county common pleas court here has ruled.

COLUMBUS—Thomas A. Wells of Youngstown won his suit for divorce from Stacia Wells in the state supreme court.

COLUMBUS GROVE—A. P. Sandles, Ottawa, Democratic gubernatorial candidate in the August primaries, will spare no pains to see that his name is placed upon the ticket.

COLUMBUS—Ex-Governor Shallenberger of Nebraska is to act as judge of short-horn cattle exhibited at the Ohio state fair this year.

COLUMBUS—Ohio is third among the states of the country this year in onion acreage.

YOUNGSTOWN—Former Mayor George L. Oles has given up his fight to regain the mayor's chair which he resigned recently.

LIMA—The Pennsylvania railroad roundhouse and repair shops here have been closed and nine workmen and seven locomotives have been sent to Fort Wayne. Lack of police protection is given as the reason.

CEDAR POINT—Attorney George B. Harris of Cleveland was unanimously elected and installed as president of the Ohio State Bar association, succeeding C. E. McBride of Mansfield.

COLUMBUS—Employes of 491 classifications under the workmen's compensation law are to share in the distribution of a 30 per cent dividend totaling $3,000,000, Governor Davis was informed by Director of Industrial Relations Tetlow.

COLUMBUS—Wool producers in Ohio have shipped more than 2,000,000 pounds of wool to their Columbus warehouse for co-operative sale, according to announcement made by warehouse officials.

DELAWARE—Sydney Anderson, representative from Minnesota and chairman of the joint commission of agricultural inquiry, has been announced as the principal speaker for Farm Bureau day at the chautauqua here on Aug. 5.

COLUMBUS—Ohio apples are on their way to market from co-operative associations.

INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS—Weather conditions in the state during June were somewhat unfavorable to growing crops but excellent for the harvest of wheat, rye and hay crops, says George C. Bryant, state agricultural statistician.

FT. WAYNE—Numerous instances of violence were reported here as a result of the strike of railroad shopmen.

RICHMOND—"Six months' experience in trying to enforce prohibition laws has convinced me that a large majority of the citizens believe firmly in the enforcement of the statutes," said Lawrence A. Handley, mayor of Richmond, in a recent interview.

INDIANAPOLIS—Two resolutions, one cautioning agains a general railroad strike because of the hardships that would grow out of it, and the other condemning the element responsible for the recent Herrin massacre were adopted by the governing committee of the Board of Trade here.

SHELBYVILLE—Shelby county on the Fourth celebrated the anniversary of the birth of the United States, the centennial of Shelby county and the 100th anniversary of the selection of the site of Shelbyville as the county seat.

TERRE HAUTE—The 21st annual convention of the Indiana branch of the United States Postal Clerks' association was held here last week.

WABASH—Charles Rhoades, a freshman at DePauw university, last year had the highest average in his course of study of any freshman in the college, he was informed in a letter received by him here.

MICHIGAN

LANSING—In a semi-monthly crop report issued here by the agricultural statastician a net increase of 8.3 per cent in the number of young pigs produced this Spring in the state was announced.

DETROIT—The Michigan fruit crop is one of the best on record, the movement this year being the heaviest in the last decade, transportation men say. They also report that the berry crop has been exceptional.

LANSING—Plans for the Central Michigan fair, to be held here, Aug. 22-26, inclusive, are being rapidly gotten into shape. Local business interests are supporting the fair, which is the first Lansing has had for years.

ADRIAN—During the 15 months the city has owned and operated the water plant, records show a net profit of $15,364.72. During the period six extensions of mains have been made.

LANSING—State public utilities commission has formally approved the merger of the Citizen's Telephone company with the Michigan State Telephone company.

The Latest Markets

Mexican Petroleum, football of fate, finance and politics, maintained the center of the stock market stage again last week, in spite of the tremendous possibilities involved in the unfolding of the railway labor situation.

The fact that the railroad strike moved along the lines predicted by stock market operators gave the rails a firm tone throughout the week, for forecasts of the strike had never been disquieting. But this firmness was without sudden or spectacular price movements. The announcement of salt water in Mexican mines, however, was a development of an unexpected and important nature.

Mexican Petroleum for several weeks has been driven up and down with a violence which has made it the June phenomenon of the market. Salt water in Mexican oil fields is no new bugaboo, but this time it is complicated with rumors of an unfavorable turn in the negotiation for recognition of the Obregon government by the United States. In the long run curtailment of Mexican crude oil production should be a benefit to American oil shares. It would result in a reduction of shipments from that country and check the rapid mounting of storage stocks in this country, which are becoming so heavy that there is persistent talk of lower crude oil prices.

American oils have in fact shown considerable activity and strength, but there is an uneasy feeling as long as Mexican "Pete" is crumbling away at such a rapid pace.

The continued prosperity of the automobile industry is indicated by the advance of Studebaker to above 134 Friday, the highest point in several years.

Steel stocks and equipment issues were strong, especially the latter days of the week. The feeling that railroads will increase orders for equipment, and the known demand for all sorts of steel, are at the bottom of this movement.

Money continues easy, but this has not resulted in any increase in the volume of trading, which in the aggregate is far below the busy days of a few weeks ago. Many feel that despite the more favorable railroad outlook, the increasing demand for automobiles and steel products, the good crop prospects, easy money and steadily rising prices for bonds, the resumption of public buying in stocks may be postponed until Fall. Others feel that the bull movement may be resumed at an earlier date, especially if the coal strike is settled.

The fall of the German mark to a new low record, and the tremendous increase in paper money shown in the weekly statement of the German Imperial bank, indicate that the Germans have neither the power nor the inclination to get their finances back on any sort of sound basis, unless they receive the benefit of a foreign loan and reparations concessions.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.15; July, $1.13¼; Sept., $1.12¾; Dec., $1.16¾. Corn, cash, 69c. Oats, cash, 41c. Barley, cash, 67c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 68c. Clover seed, cash, $13.00; Oct., $11.00; Dec., $11.00. Alsike, cash, $11.75; August, $11.25; Oct., $11.00. Timothy, cash, $2.80; Sept. $3.00; Oct., $2.87.

Chicago — Wheat, July $1.12; Sept., $1.10⅝; Dec., $1.13⅛. Corn, July, 61½c; Sept., 64½c; Dec., 64¼c. Oats, July, 34¼c; Sept., 37c; Dec., 40c. Barley, July 64c; Sept., 61c. Rye, July 82½c; Sept., 82c; Dec., 84¾c.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 43c; solid pack, 42c; nut margarine, 25@25½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 21@22c; Michigan, 1-lb. 22½c; brick, 20½@21c; longhorn, 24½@25c.

Eggs—Candled, 26c; selects, 30c.

Bacon—Fat, 23c; lean, 33c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 28½c; 9 to 10 lbs., 27½c; 11 to 12-lbs., 23½c, 13 to 15 lbs., 21c. Lard—12c. Hams, 31c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 15c; luncheon, 20c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 25@28c; Spring ducks, 30@32c; geese, 14@15c; turkeys, 28@30c; hens, 23@24c; broilers, 33@38c; old roosters, 14@15c.

Hides—No. 1, 9c; No. 2, 8c; bull, 5c; green calf, No. 1, 14c; No. 2, 12½c; kip, 11c; No. 2 kip, 14c; cured hides, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; horse hides, $2.50.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tubs, 41½@42c; prints, 42½@43c; extra firsts, 40½@41c; firsts, 39½@40c; seconds, 32½@33c; packing stock, 23@25c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 28c; extra firsts, 27c; Ohio firsts, 24@34c; western firsts, new cases, 23c. Oleomargarine—Pound prints; nut oleo, 21@22c; high grade made of animal fats, 22@22½c; lower grade, 16@17c. Cheese—York state, 22½@23c; brick, 19@20c; fancy Swiss, 35@50c; northern, 26@27c; limburger, 28@29c. Poultry—Live heavy fowls, 24@26c; thin, 20@22c; roosters, 15c; broilers, 28@40c; Spring ducks, 26@28c. Potatoes—Ohio and Michigan, $2.25 per 150-pound sack; new stock, $4.50@4.65 per barrel. Sweet potatoes—90c to $1 per crate.

Chicago — Butter, no session. Eggs, no session. Poultry, active, lower; fowls, 23½c; broilers, 26@35c; roosters, 14½c. Potatoes, barrel stock strong; trade holding off; receipts, 14 cars; total United States shipments $8.55; Eastern shore Virginia stave barrels, Irish Cobblers, operators asking $5.25 for leading brand, no sales reported; sacked stock demand good; market firm; Kansas sacked early Ohios No. 1, mostly $2.50 cwt.

New York—Butter unsettled; receipts, 16,854. Eggs irregular; receipts, 17,533. Cheese firm; receipts, 3,723. Live poultry quiet; prices unchanged. Dressed poultry weak; Western chickens, 28@40c.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Hogs, receipts, 4,500; heavies, $11.40; yorkers, $11.60; pigs, $11.60; cattle, $9.50; calves, $11.00@12.00; Spring lambs, $13.00@14.00.

Pittsburgh—Hogs, receipts, 1,000; higher; heavies $11.50@11.60; heavy yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, $12.00@12.10. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 300; steady; sheep, $6.50; lambs, $13.75. Calves—Receipts, 100; higher; top, $11.00.

East Buffalo—Cattle—Receipts 100; steady. Calves—Receipts, 50; steady; $5.00@11.50. Hogs—Receipts, 1,000; strong on light best, 15@25c higher; heavy, $11.25@11.50; mixed, $11.65@11.85; Yorkers, light Yorkers and pigs, $11.85; roughs, $9.00@9.25; stags, $5.00@6.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 200; lambs 75c higher; others, 15@25c higher; lambs, $6.00@15.00; yearlings, $5.00@11.00; wethers, $7.50@7.75; ewes, $2.00@7.00; mixed sheep, $7.00@7.25.

East St. Louis—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle — Receipts, 200; compared with week ago: Beef steers and bologna bulls, 50c higher; Texas steers, canners and stocker steers, 25c higher; light yearlings and beef cows, 50@75c higher; veal calves, steady; top for week: heavy steers, $10.00; yearlings, $10.10; heifers, $9.50; bulk for week native steers, $8.25@9.50; Texas steers, $5.00@6.35; yearlings, $7.75@9.00; cows, $4.50@5.75; canners, $2.35@3.75; bulls, $4.50@5.00; stocker steers, $5.25@6.25. Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; active 5 to 10c higher; top, $11.10; bulk, 160 to 220-pound averages, $11.00@11.10; bulk 240 to 280-pounders, $10.75@10.90, good 100 to 130-pound pigs, $10.00 10.75; packer sows, $8.75@9.00. Sheep—Receipts, 400; steady; compared with week ago: Fat lambs, 50 to 75c higher; sheep, steady; top lambs late in week, $13.65; bulk, $13.25@13.65; culls, $5.50@6.00; fat light ewes, $5.50@6.00; heavies, $2.50@3.00; good to choice yearlings to 4-year-old breeding ewes, $6.50@7.00.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Markets—Cattle—Receipts, 18,000; market active; desirable beef steers strong to 10c higher; spots more; early top, $10.25 paid several times for yearlings and heavies; bulk beef steers, $8.90@10.00; she stock firm; bulls strong to 15c higher; veal calves steady; stockers slow; bulk fat cows and heifers, $5.35@7.50; bulk bologna bulls, $5.00@5.25; few around $5.35@5.40; veal calves, mostly $9.00@9.25; choice handy weights to city butchers, $9.50@10.00. Hogs—Receipts 58,000; better grades active, mostly 10c to 15c lower; mixed and packing grades slow, bidding slightly lower; few sales 25c lower; top, $10.90; bulk good butchers, $10.40@10.85; pigs about steady; packing sows mostly $8.50@9.25; heavy weight, $10.35@10.65; medium, $10.55@10.85; light, $10.80@10.90; light light, $10.10@10.85; packing sows, smooth, $8.75@9.35; packing sows, rough, $8.25@8.80; killing pigs, $9.25@10.15. Sheep—Receipts, 20,000; fat lambs generally 25@50c lower; four cars Idahos, $13.75, with 48 out; top natives, $13.50; bulk, $13.00@13.25; cull natives, mostly $7.00@7.50; sheep and feeders steady; fat native ewes mostly $5.50@7.00; breeders largely $6.50@8.50.

WASHING FREES AIR OF GERMS

Modern Buildings Install Apparatus to Wipe Out the Dust in Atmosphere.

All of the finest new buildings have installed in them apparatus for washing the air that passes through their ventilating systems.

Chemically pure air consists of about 21 per cent of oxygen, about 78 per cent of nitrogen, and about one per cent of an inactive gas called argon. Air is a mixture and not a compound; consequently the percentage of any one of these gases can be increased or decreased, but the above percentages are the ones which occur normally.

In the city air generally is about six or seven parts of carbon dioxide to 10,000 parts of air, in the country about three parts to the same amount, and in audience rooms about fifty parts. Carbon dioxide comes from the combustion of coal and wood, and from the decay of vegetable and animal matter. It is exhaled by animals. There is always some dust in the air, the particles can be seen in a beam of sunlight crossing the room. Bits of clay, limestone, coal dust, and refuse from the streets are caught up by the wind and carried into houses. Even minute shreds of cotton, linen, and hay get into the air. But the most objectionable of all are such organic particles as pollen grains, the spores of fungi, and molds, bacteria, and other microscopic organisms. It is these later that cause the trouble in exposed food, and that have made necessary a good deal of food legislation.

It is because of these impurities that washing the air is deemed necessary. Washing gets rid of practically all of them. Carbon dioxide is a gas which is readily soluble in water, and it is the greater offender. Dust and other particles are easily removed.

Miami County, Ohio, Has Live Stock Co.

Organization of the Miami County Livestock Co. marks the 56th county-wide co-operative livestock shipping company in Ohio, according to announcement received from the Ohio Farm Bureau federation. In addition to these 56 county companies there are local co-operative organization in two or three counties, and Vinton county is shipping through an organization in Athens county. Livestock companies were formed recently in Wayne and Carroll counties.

Leaders in the movement state that the formation of the 56th county company, together with additional service mentioned for other sections puts this form of sending livestock to market within the reach of nearly all of the more important livestock producing territory in the state. Monthly reports on the amounts of business handled show a steady growth in number and value of livestock going to market in this matter.

There are several reasons for the growth of co-operative livestock shipping, according to those interested. In the first place, it eliminates one step between the producer and the consumer, when the stock is moved directly to the terminal market by the producers. Because every shipper gets the return on the sale price of his own shipment and the importance of sending good quality stock to market is emphasized to the producer.

Another advantage in this form of shipment, say those interested in it, comes to the small producer, who has but a few head of livestock to ship at any single time. By combining with his neighbor producers a carload is made up without the delay and expense of holding until stock is ready to market.

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CHARGE FOR SPACE—75c cents per line (count six words to a line). Send cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines nor more than forty-two lines. Advertisements that reach us Tuesday morning will appear in issue of that week.

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EARN $110 to $250 monthly, expenses paid, as Railway Traffic Inspector. Position guaranteed after 3 months' spare-time study or money refunded. Excellent opportunities. Write for Free Booklet, G-139 Stand. Business Training Inst., Buffalo, N. Y.

GOVERNMENT needs Railway Mail Clerks, $133 to $192 month. Write for free specimen questions. Columbus Institute, C-3, Columbus, Ohio.

HELP WANTED.

Make $5.00 daily during your spare time selling Shampoo Soap and Cucumber Soap. Allen Sales Co., 1969 W. 77th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

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Tobacco or snuff habit cured or no pay. $1.00 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., TH, Baltimore, Md.

UNDERGROUND TREASURES.

Underground Treasures—How and where to find them; particulars 2c. Dept. F, Model Co., Como Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FARMS WANTED.

FARM WANTED—If you have a good farm for sale, suitable for general farming, write me at once with description and price. John D. Baker, DeQueen, Arkansas.

FARMS FOR SALE.

1120 ACRES wheat and alfalfa land, consolidated school; telephone, two sets buildings, three wells, grove 1500 trees; 500 acres wheat, estimate yield 15000 bu. Owing to other business must sell by first of year. Buy from owner, E. H. Rains, Warner, Alta, Canada.

MISCELLANEOUS FARMS FOR SALE

$400 Gets Farm
100 Acres Fully Equipped

Raise your own pay, make every day count; no strikes nor layoffs here; pleasant home, steady income and family's happiness assured; edge R. R. town in prosperous district; 40 acres heavy cropping loam tillage, brook-watered pasture; about 1,000 cords hard and pulp wood; 7-room house with delightful view, broad landscape; barn, garage. Owner called away. $1,600 gets it with horse, 4 cows, crops, full implements included if you take it now; only $400 down. Details page 20-S Big Bargain Catalogue FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150 S. Nassau St., New York City.

MORE WATER GOES UP THAN COMES DOWN, IS SCIENTIST'S THEORY

A rainstorm dries the air, more goes up than comes down; as the sun sets the air grows warmer; the hotter the sun grows, the colder the earth becomes; the sun rises before it is up and sets after it is down; these are strong statements and sound like a fairy tale, but they are all true. Dr. W. J. Humphreys, quoted in the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution which has just been made public, explains all of them. They are perfectly well known to scientists, if not to laymen.

As everyone knows, Dr. Humphreys declares, water evaporates and is taken up in the air as vapor. This action is continuous all over the earth and the atmosphere soon would become soggy if it weren't dried out. Rain is the collection, or condensation, and precipitation of these moisture particles, consequently, the more it rains the less water there is left in the atmosphere, or the drier the air becomes.

Says Some Stays Up.

The second of Dr. Humphrey's paradoxes seems flatly to contradict the old saying "whatever goes up must come down." However, as the writer expresses it, vertical circulation in the atmosphere is only gravitational action, consisting in the sinking of relatively cold and therefore dense air, and rising of warm and light air. Contracted air descends, expanded air ascends. Therefore, mass for mass, the volume of ascending air always is larger than the descending. In terms of mass, also, Dr. Humphreys says, descending air is less than ascending, for air while rising contains immense quantities of water in suspension, which does not return to earth with that air but as rain, hail or snow. The air that rises from the land surface is greater in mass by at least 20,000,000 tons per second, the measure of world precipitation, than that which descends, he says.

The third paradox is merely a way of stating that the warmest part of the day it not at noon, when the sun is at meridian or overhead and should seemingly be pouring down greater heat, but several hours later in the afternoon. That is because the surface of the earth and the lower layers of air continue to absorb more heat from the upper layers for some time after the latter have been receiving the maximum amount of heat radiation from the sun.

While it is not yet conceded universally that the next puzzler "the hotter the sun, the colder the earth," really is true, Dr. Humphreys states. The evidence in favor of it already are strong. There are several explanations offered. The first is that increased radiation from the sun causes earth's air currents to flow more rapidly, bringing down a greater quantity of cooler air from high lattitudes to lower. He rejects this explanation, however.

The temperature of the sun itself varies and sun spots are eruptions caused by heat activity. It is known he continues that earth's temperature varies with spot activity; that the more spots there are on the sun, the cooler the earth's temperature becomes, and vice versa. Also, that the sun's corona is in large measure only so much dust, must interfere with passage of radiation through it. Hence: Hotter sun—more spots; more spots—denser corona; dense corona—less radiation received on the earth and warmer climate ensues.

Sun Rises Before It's Up.

The paradox of the sun rising before it is actually up and setting after it actually has gone down, is explained by the sending of light waves when passing through the air. A stick, when placed in clear water seems to bend; a light ray when sent through the air does actually bend. The rays from the rising sun are bent when they strike the air envelope. This angle varies according to well known laws, but on the average, the light from the sun is bent 34½ seconds of degree, so that the upper limb of the sun when first seen is actually half a degree below the horizon. As the angular diameter of either sun, moon or star is less than this fraction, it follows that when the sky is sufficiently clear the whole of either may be seen before even its topmost portion is geometrically above the horizon.

While the reverse is not absolutely correct astronomically, it is added, when sun, star or moon set, because of the slight modification of refraction due to earth rotation, nevertheless the difference is exceedingly slight. Consequently, as the light rays are bent upward by earth's atmosphere, the sun has actually gone down before it is seen to set by a terrestrial observer.

$3.12 IN EACH TON OF COAL

U. S. Trade Group Estimates Figure to Aid Judging Price Reasonableness.

An average of $3.12 is invested by the operator in each ton of soft coal mined in the United States, the federal trade commission estimates in a report to congress.

"The investment per ton," the commission said, "may be applied to estimated costs of production at the present time and to present prices wherever information thereon may be available so as to enable buyers of coal and the public to get at, roughly, the profit on investment that a given price will yield, and so to judge the reasonableness fo the price.

"In the absence of exact current information which the commission beginning in 1920 planned to get but, at the instance of the National Coal association, was enjoined from getting, some rough method of estimating the profit yielded by a given price must be resorted to."

The commission pointed out that the investment varied widely. The range in important districts is from less than $1 per ton to $9 per ton.

The "investments per ton" for some of the larger districts were given as follows: Southwest Pennsylvania $4.26; Central Pennsylvania $3.04; Kanawha West Virginia district $3.40; Kentucky No. 1 district $2.21; Illinois No. 3 district $1.94; Ohio No. district $2.56; Indiana No. 1 district $1.44; Cherokee-Crawford, Kansas, district $1.19; Colorado domestic district $4.79; Utah district $8.32.

"In order to have an intelligent criterion of prices and especially if any attempt is made to fix them or establish maximum limits," said Commissioners Gaskill, Murdock and Thompson in a communication to congress, "it is very desirable that current and adequate information should be available as to cost and investment and particularly as to these typical difference in cost of production and investment for the different mining districts."

Village Is Waking Up

A fire engine built in 1736 is still in active use in Bottisham, England, but some of the citizens want modern equipment. The old engine is drawn by donkeys.

Giant berries, looking like blackberries, but dark red in color, have been discovered in Colombia, South America.

FREE FROM DREAD OF PILES NOW

Resident of Toledo, Ohio, Says He Was Entirely Cured By Simple Home Treatment.

After suffering from Piles many years, Mr. W. B. Moorhead, Toledo, Ohio, was restored to health by the remarkable discovery of W. R. Darlington, Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Moorhead writes:

"I received your ten days' trial Pile Remedy and took it according to directions. It certainly did the work satisfactorily and now I feel entirely cured."

Thousands of others have had equal success with this wonderful treatment. So confident is Mr. Darlington that his treatment will cure any case of Piles—chronic or acute—no matter how long standing—that a big $2.00 treatment will be sent absolutely Free on request. Simply write Mr. Darlington, 441 Kuro Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and the free treatment will be mailed by return parcel post under plain wrapper. Costs nothing if it does not cure. Write today, giving age, description of case and how long afflicted.

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 508 E. Olive St., B-80, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

Wonderful Pile Remedy

Guaranteed to relieve Bleeding, Protruding, Itching, Internal and Fistula Piles. Medium cases, per jar, $1.50. Chronic cases, per jar, $2.00. In severe cases both should be used. Medium for Internal and Chronic for External. **ALSO WONDERFUL REMEDY** for old sores, running sores, varicose veins, milk leg and ulcerated sores, $1.50 per jar. When ordering, state whether for male or female. Add 10c to cover postage. ROBT. T. JONES, 417 N. Seventh St., Martin's Ferry, Ohio.

DROPSY Treatment. It gives quick relief. Swelling and short breath soon gone. All distressing symptoms rapidly disappear. Liver and kidneys act better. General improvement is realized. I send by mail a trial treatment absolutely FREE. Try it. Never heard of anything its equal for dropsy. Write to DR. THOMAS E. GREEN Bank Bldg. Box 30, Chatsworth, Ga.

HAY FEVER And Asthma TREATMENT sent any sufferer. Please state which you have. If it cures send $1.00. If not, don't. Write for treatment today. Give express office. W. K. STERLINE, 631 Ohio Ave., SIDNEY, Ohio.

HARDING'S AXE CUTS EXPENSES, LOWERS TAXES

Watchword of Economy Hits Spending Orgy When Government Budgets Are Reduced Greatly.

Real results in governmetal economy are being achieved by the Harding administration. The budget law has demonstrated its value and for the first time in its history the federal government's gigantic business is being conducted upon efficient, businesslike lines.

The ultimate in economy has not yet been reached, of course, but giant strides have been made in the past year and government officials from the humblest clerk to the President are watchful for opportunities to further reduce expenditures and thereby lower the taxpayers' burdens.

Economy is the watchword of the day in Washington. The Harding administration takes seriously its pledge to lower the cost of government. The spending orgy, which began with the war hysteria and continued long after the armistice, is ended and it is believed that during the fiscal year which began July 1 there will be continued curtailment.

Tax Burden Lifted.

Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois, father of the national budget system and a recognized authority on government finance, says that a good beginning has been made in lifting the burden of taxation and greater progress will be made the next 12 months.

"Since President Harding took office," Senator McCormick said, "We have paid off $1,014,068,844 of the national debt. Under the budget act we have cut the annual expenditures of the federal government by a billion dollars, or about 25 per per cent per annum. No other government in the world has done anything like it. Neither have any of the state or municipal governments, many of which continue to increase expenditures and taxation.

"The present congress has reduced the annual aggregate of taxation by about a billion dollars—by some $800,000,000 for the current calendar year and by a billion dollars a year thereafter. We have wiped off the statute books a score or two of "nuisance taxes" which fell upon everything used by mother, father, sister and son. We have been able to reduce all income taxes, so that for everyone they are less, for example, than those paid in the British Isles.

Liberty Bonds Increase.

"The additional income tax exemptions have reduced by about one-third the tax of the family man with an income of $5,000 a year or less. We not only have reduced the total sum of federal taxation by about a billion dollars a year, but we have reduced it to such a point that the government of the United States collects from its citizens per capita about one-third as much as does the government of Great Britain. The increase in the value of Liberty bonds, which have gone to par, amounts to about $3,000,000,000.

"America will appreciate what has been done and what it is sought to do—to relieve the shipper and the consumer of the tremendous burden placed upon both by the Wilson administration through the increase in the railroad rates and the imposition of transportation taxes. The increase in freight charges under the Democratic administration effected by the Interstate Commerce commission by taxes or by decree of President Wilson, amounted to about $3,000,000,000 a year. We have made a good beginning to lift this burden from the people. It is estimated that already it has been lightened by over half a billion dollars yearly."

Treasury department books at the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 1922, showed that during the preceding 12 months the total receipts of the government had been $4,109,104,150.94 while the total expenditures chargeable against these receipts were only $3,795,302,499. The total gross debt of the United States on June 30 amounted to $22,963,381,708.31 as compared with $23,977,450,552.54 on June 30, 1921, a reduction of $1,014,068,844.23.

Much Is Achieved.

Undersecretary of the Treasury Gilbert who has charge of the government's finances, says that what has been achieved in the way of economy during the past year is no mean accomplishment. "What has been done has been brought about in the face of unfavorable prospects that confronted us at the beginning of the year. It has been possible owing to the unremitting efforts of the government departments and establishments under the firm leadership of the President to reduce current expenditures to the utmost limits consistent with proper administration.

A comparison of appropriations made by congress during the past several years illustrates how the economy axe has cut government expenditures. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, the total appropriations made by congress were $6,454,596,649.56. For the fiscal year 1921 the total appropriations had been reduced to $4,780,829,510.35. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, the appropriations amounted to $4,463,151,923.17 and the appropriations already made for the fiscal year ending next June only amount to $3,710,499,001.97. In other words the appropriations made for the fiscal year 1923 are just a little more than half of the sums spent to run the government during the fiscal year 1920.

French Births Increase

The birth rate in France during the early months of 1922 was considerably higher than in the same months of 1921. Analysis attribute this to the fact that during the past year there has been considerable decrease in the cost of living. If this continues, it is expected that the birth rate will rise above that of pre-war years, for more families will be able to bear the expense of rearing children.

Deacon Samuel and "Sailor Sam"

On land he stands up awful straight
And walks just as he oughter—
BUT—
My sakes, you wouldn't know the man
When he gets out on the water!

—Ireland in Columbus Dispatch

ALLIED DEFENSE PACT PROPOSED

Variation of Article X Is Favored by League Committee.

The plan for general world disarmament which was laid before the temporary mixed commission of disarmament of the League of Nations by Lord Robert Cecil of Great Britain, was presented in full detail at a later session of the commission. This plan is said to have been favorably received by most of the delegates.

All nations, under Lord Robert's plan, would sign a general disarmament pact again and agree to go to the defense of nations in their respective regions or continents in case of aggression.

The principal American objection to Article X of the League of Nations, it is held, would be met by this regional defensive plan, inasmuch as the United States already is committed to a similar policy on the American continent under the Monroe doctrine, and Lord Robert's plan is designed to limit each nation's obligations in defensive alliances to such regions.

Lord Robert Cecil's disarmament plan was received with considerable enthusiasm in French circles.

CONTRACT AWARDED FOR VET HOSPITAL

Award of a contract for $779,350 to James Stewart & Co. of New York and St. Louis for the construction of the proposed government hospital for veterans at Jefferson barracks, St. Louis, Mo., has been announced by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Clifford.

The hospital, Mr. Clifford said, is to consist of seven large buildings with a capacity of 250 beds and is to be completed within eight months. Contracts for mechanical equipment, he added, will be awarded within a few days bringing the total cost of the institution up to $1,300,000.

FINNS AND SWEDES BURY THE HATCHET

Finns and Swedes are no longer making faces at each other across the Baltic. The cordial relations between the two countries, interrupted in the past by various incidents, political and otherwise, are now being resumed. Both sides are gratified at the change, which is apparently a result of diplomatic efforts made at Genoa by Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish premier.

NO SQUEAKS IN PULLMANS

113,640 Gallons and 2,531,808 Cakes of Soap Are Used During 1921.

The American sleeping car no longer needs "squeak" inspectors. They passed with the wooden cars, the joints of which sometimes became loosened by wear and friction. The buffers are the only parts of the steel cars that produce by contact a noise that has not been eliminated, according to Pullman company officials.

The standard Pullman car is of steel of some 70 tons weight. Its immense backbone, or underframe, is indestructible and incapable of buckling or collapsing, the company asserts. Four I-beans, at either end of the car, are likened to a sapling that will give but not break, and are said to prevent absolutely the possibility of "telescoping" of cars which existed in the days of wood construction.

This revolutionary change in sleeping car construction is less than 15 years old. It was followed by an almost complete elimination of wood in a Pullman car. Mahogany, Circassion walnut, maple and other fine-grained woods are imitated, and it is said that passengers often take them for wood and use their knuckles to convince themselves by sound when their eyes fail them.

The earliest Pullmans were lighted by candles. Then came oil lamps, gas and finally electricity.

In the year 1921 the value of articles bought for Pullman cars, figures of the company show, amounted to $1,310,283.34 or 4.11 cents for each passenger carried. During the year 113,640 gallons of liquid soap and 2,531,808 cakes of soap were used on the cars, officials report. Other figures for the year include 1,035,925 towels, 2,587,536 boxes of matches and 64,755,000 drinking cups.

Laundries washed 214,870,412 pieces of Pullman property during the year at a cost of $2,882,120.

FLIER IS KILLED DODGING HANGAR

A sharp turn, made in an effort to avoid striking a hanger, resulted in the death of Capt. George C. Tinsley, 26, of the army air service, who crashed to earth with a plane while flying at Selfridge Field, Mount Clemens, Mich., the motor dying during the maneuver.

The craft fell 150 feet and burst into flames as it struck the ground.

Captain Tinsley saw service with the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

At one time, he was assistant to the military attaches in the American embassy in London.

PATENT DEMAND DEFENSE STEP

U. S. Threatens Suit to Recover Alien Rights to Secrets.

The move of the administration to recover from the Chemical Foundation, Inc., all alien patents purchased by that organization in 1919 from the Alien Property Custodian Francis P. Garvan, was declared in official circles to be a logical step on the part of the government to defend suits brought against it to recover royalties collected from the licensing of those patents.

It was said there are more than 60 suits already pending against the treasurer of the United States to recover royalties which have accrued as the result of licenses issued by the federal trade commission under authority of the trading with the enemy act.

Alien Property Custodian Thomas W. Miller announced that he had made formal demands on the Chemical Foundation for the return of the patents in conformity with President Harding's instructions.

In official sources outside the department of justice and the alien property custodian's office, however, it was said that while the government was not prepared to characterize the sale of the enemy patents to the foundation "as clean as a hound's tooth," neither was it prepared to say that there was fraud or anything criminal involved. Up to the present, it was said, there has been no suggestion of fraud in the transaction by which Garvan, as alien property custodian, sold the patents for $250,000 to the organization of which he is now president.

SPEEDERS HANDLED BY ROLLING COURT

Florida's rolling courts got into action last week on Atlantic boulevard between Jacksonville and the beaches.

Justices of the peace and their bailiffs, in the districts traversed by the boulevard in touring cars, were constantly on patrol and dozens of deputies on motor cycles and in automobiles were ready to pounce upon any driver who endangered traffic. Upon making an arrest the deputy and his prisoner proceeded until they met one of the rolling courts the "court" stopped, gave a preliminary hearing and fixed bond for the appearance of the defendant in court.

TOURISTS ARE TAXED HEAVILY IN THE ALPS

Following the example of other tourist countries, the Alpine resort provinces of Austria have begun to levy heavy taxes on visitors. There is a tax for room rent, a tax on food and drink, and another to cover music and similar attractions. Motor cars are taxed heavily for each day of stay, and there is a federal luxury tax on every article except the plainest food and clothing.

Vienna papers declare the Austrian Alpine resort regions are as expensive as any place in the world this season. Nevertheless, it is virtually impossible to procure a room at any of them. Every farm home and country boarding house is booked up and small country houses are unobtainable at any price.

German Baron Gets Life

Baron Leo Prechting of Germany was found guilty of high treason and sentenced to life imprisonment in Munich on the charge that he had been in constant communication with French Minister Dard in Munich and was striving for separation of South Germany from North Germany by French occupation troops. The proposed dividing line, it was charged, was to follow the River Main.

Much Ado, Etc.

Hampshire county councillors sent a lawyer, a doctor, a nurse and a school official 30 miles to prosecute Mrs. Ethelwyn Frost for not sending her child to school. The case was dismissed.

Japan's postage stamps usually incline to bird subjects, the osprey being a favorite.

WEEK IN SPORT

At the end of the first half of the pennant race it was evident that the fight rests between the New York and St. Louis clubs in both leagues. The Browns were holding a lead of one and a half games over the Yankees while the Cardinals climbed to within three and a half games of the Giants. Chicago and Detroit are still threatening the leaders in the American, while the Cubs and Brooklyn are not far behind the pace setters in the National.

St. Louis Cardinals, by heavy clouting, won eight out of 10 games last week.

Grover Alexander and the rest of the Chicago Cubs' hurling staff are in top form.

In the American association Indianapolis is leading, but St. Paul is close behind. Toledo still trails.

Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory, American tennis star, fought her way to the finals in the tournament at Wimbledon, England, but lost to Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, the French wonder, in the finals.

Rogers Hornsby of the St. Louis Cards is leading the homerun hitters, having acquired 21 so far this season. Kenneth Williams of the St. Louis Americans is second, with 20; C. Walter of the Mackmen third with 19, while Babe Ruth has pounded his way into fourth place with 14.

William Tilden, world tennis champion, added the national clay court singles title to his string when he defeated Shimizu, Japanese Davis cup player, at Indianapolis, in straight sets.

Ty Cobb, the Georgia Peach, is hitting the pill at a merry rate, climbing from sixth place in batting to second last week. Sisler is still out in front in the American with an average of .430, while Cobb has a mark of .391. In seven games Tyrus made 17 hits.

Hornsby is leading the National in hitting, his average of .390 being 23 points ahead of that of Hank Gowdy, who is second.

Walter Hoover, Duluth Boat club, won the diamond sculls emblematic of the world's championship, at Henley-on-Thames. He defeated J. Beresford of England, who won the trophy in 1920. Hoover was the only one of a string of foreign oarsmen to survive the elimination process.

Benny Leonard, lightweight champion, scored a technical knockout in the eighth round of his fight with Rocky Kansas of Buffalo, N. Y., in Michigan City, Ind.

Charles Paddock, running 100 yards in Santa Barbara, Cal., set two new world records and tied a third. He made a new record of 60 yards in 6 1-5 seconds and a new one for 70 yards in 7 1-10 seconds. He tied the record of 9 1-5 seconds for 100 yards.

SLAP AT WOMEN MAY BEAT LORDS

Act Excluding Peeresses From Voting Angers English Fair Sex.

Coalition members of parliament are manifesting alarm as to what effect the refusal to allow peeresses to sit in the house of lords may have on the votes of women at the next general election. Should women in any large numbers vote against the governmental candidates it is certain that many of them would be defeated, and probably Lloyd George would no longer be able to command a majority in parliament. Therefore they are anxious that the government be not saddled with responsibility for a decision which was made by the lords themselves and in which the government was not openly involved.

Vicountess Rhondda and leaders of the women's movement generally are determined that the government shall be saddled with the responsibility which belongs to it and not be allowed to shirk it if they can help it.

Lady Rhondda herself says that the decision to exclude peeresses from the upper chamber was virtually that of the government and not of the house of lords. She points out that the original house of lords committee on privileges decided by seven to one in favor of the right of peeresses to vote in the house. Ordinarily such a decision, supported by such a majority, would have been adopted by the lords without question. But the lord chancellor, Lord Birkenhead, a member of the cabinet, intervened with an amendment referring the matter back to the committee for reconsideration. And reconsideration by a committee, which in the interval had been strengthened by lords of Lord Birkenhead's own way of thinking, resulted in reversing the seven to one decision. The committee decided 20 votes to four that peeresses should not sit and vote in the house of lords.

"It seems pretty certain," says Lady Rhondda, "that had it not been for the lord chancellor women otherwise qualified would not be excluded from the house of lords on the ground of sex."

The government has made many thousands of enemies, Lady Rhondda says, by its failure to support its own act. "The question today is," says Lady Rhondda, "does the Sex Disqualification Removal Act mean what it appears to mean, or was it simply a clever fraud perpetrated on a section of the community new to political dodges by an unscrupulous government?"

CATERPILLARS EAT ENTIRE FORESTS

Caterpillars have eaten up 50 square miles of forests in the Kipling district, in Canada.

Scarcely a green leaf remains and the district presents the stark appearance of a Winter scene, forestry officials say.

ASPIRIN

Insist on Bayer Package

say BAYER

Unless you see the name "Bayer" on packages or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product prescribed by physicians over twenty-two years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache
Toothache	Lumbago
Earache	Rheumatism
Neuralgia	Pain, Pain

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proper directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

—Advertisement

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After Thirty Years' Experience We Have Produced an Appliance for Men, Women or Children That Cures Rupture.

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If you have tried most everything else, come to us. Where others fail is where we have our greatest success. Send attached coupon today and we will send you free our illustrated book on Rupture and its cure, showing our Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It gives instant relief when all others fail. Remember we use no salves, no harness, no lies.

The Above Is C. E. Brooks, Inventor of the Appliance. Mr. Brooks Cured Himself of Rupture Over 30 Years Ago and Patented the Appliance From His Personal Experience. If Ruptured, Write Today to the Brooks Appliance Co., Marshall, Mich.

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DISREGARD OF LAWS AND RADICAL CLIQUES FLAYED BY SENATOR

The doctrine of preaching disregard for the law under the camouflage of modification, championed by prominent officials of New Jersey and elsewhere, as charged by Senator Frelinghuysen, means nothing else than nullification of the Constitution of the United States, the New Jersey senator declared before a gathering independence day in Ocean Grove, N. J.

Senator Frelinghuysen, who was chairman of the meeting, took occasion to give emphatic expression to his disagreement with Senator LaFollette in the latter's recent criticism of the United States supreme court. Senator Lenroot, junior senator from Wisconsin, accompanied Senator Frelinghuysen to Ocean Grove and delivered a patriotic oration.

Urges Dry Enforcement.

The senior New Jersey senator came out flat-footed in his declaration on the side of the "drys." He said:

"As a representative of New Jersey in the United States senate I stand for the enforcement of the law and the upholding of the constitution.

"I shall continue to maintain that position as long as I hold the commission which was placed in my hands by the people of New Jersey.

"There is a tendency among certain prominent officials to preach disregard for the law, under the camouflage of 'modification,' which means nothing less than nullification of the Constitution. It is fashionable to attack the highest tribunal in the land, to teach scorn and disregard for the established institutions which have enured and dispensed justice to a free people for nearly a century and a half.

"These dangerous doctrines, proclaimed in high places, show disregard for the law and weakening of the national spirit which has made us a great nation.

Pictures Hard Tasks.

"Tremendous are the problems which confront Americans, yet we are not undaunted. We are a masterful people. There never was a nation so absolutely the architect of its own fate. No matter what obstacles lie in our pathway, no matter what hurdles we have to leap in the race for national supremacy, we are equal to the task before us.

"Yet we must not underestimate the stupendousness of the problem we are compelled to solve. Never since our forefathers made their immortal declaration of independence has there been so great a need for inculcating the lesson of nationalism as laid down in that sublime pronouncement.

"We hear a new theme, internationalism, it is called, which assures us that we are citizens of the world and that we owe no duty to the state. If we believe that doctrine, then nationalism becomes a figure of speech only, and love for country ceases to be an element in our domestic and political life.

"Sad indeed will be our fate if we have come to that pass. Are we ready to follow the black flag? Will we rally round the red flag? Are we willing to discard all flags? Or is the Star Spangled Banner good enough for you, and will you continue to live for it as of old, and teach your children to revere it as heretofore?

Sees Test Coming.

"There is coming a time when our patriotism will be put to the test. The world never has experienced such a ferment as that which now grips it. Civilization seems nearer disruption today than it was during the war.

"Let us resolve that we will not rest so long as this menace threatens our own land. Let us be viligant, alert, always on guard, determined to scotch the serpent of anarchism now abroad in our land before its virus shall poison our very lifeblood.

"Akin to this danger from bolshevism in America, from I. W. W.-ism and it is a real danger, not a fancied one, is the tendency toward class government, and class legislation.

"I am a believer in organization. But we must not permit our organization to a class, to a single industry, to one element in our population. If we are to have a harmonious civilization, with all factors working together for the aavancement and uplift of the race, then all trades, all professions should organize to the end that the government may not be one-sided or top-heavy, with one class or set of men, probably a minority, numerically speaking, yet controlling factors in the scheme of government.

"Anything else is bolshevism or class government. If you do not want it in America, and it is more imminent than you think, gird up your loins for a greater struggle than that which came to an end Nov. 11, 1918, when the armistice was signed."

Senator Frelinghuysen recounted the heroic deeds of the New Jersey men in the World war and said that the civilization so dearly bought should not be allowed to suffer from attacks within, as well as without.

PIMPLES ITCHED AND BURNED

On Face and Neck. Very Sore. Cuticura Healed.

"My face and neck were affected with pimples for several years. They festered and became very sore, and itched and burned so badly at night that it was impossible to sleep. The pimples started in small spots, but soon spread until my face and neck were one sore eruption. They caused disfigurement.

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I purchased more, and after using three cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Miss Ruth Reynolds, Laclede, Ill.

Use Cuticura for all toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. H, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

100 Marks for 22 Cents

The price of German marks, which has been on the toboggan for several weeks, fell last week to a new low record. One hundred marks were quoted in New York market at between 22 and 22¼ cents. The normal, or pre-war price of marks was 23.8 cents each.

Toledo Weekly Blade's Big Cash Prize Offer

$1,725.00 in Cash Prizes to Be Given Away to Blade Readers

Do not miss this opportunity to win a big cash prize—mail your application coupon today. Every Blade reader and club raiser is eligible.

$1,050.00 Summer Grand Prize Contest prizes will be awarded September 30th. Contest opened July 1st.

$225.00 in Special Monthly Prizes to be given away during July, August and September. July Contest started July 1st.

The Greatest Offer We Have Ever Made!

You Can Win a Big Cash Prize

$1,050.00 in cash prizes will be given away on September 30th to persons sending us the most subscribers to the Toledo Weekly Blade, between July 1 and September 30th, 1922. In addition to this, we will give away $225.00 in special cash prizes each month, during July, August and September.

Rules

First Cash Prize will be awarded for the largest number of subscribers received. Second Cash Prize for the second largest number of subscribers received. Third Cash Prize for the third largest number of subscribers received and for the next ten largest lists of subscribers received, a Cash Prize of an equal amount will be awarded to each successful contestant.

Cash must accompany each list of subscribers.

In case of a tie, the amount of any particular cash award will be equally divided among the successful contestants.

Contestants not limited to one list of subscribers. Send in as many lists as you can.

Every Blade Reader Eligible

We want YOU to act as our representative in your locality to take subscriptions for The Toledo Weekly Blade. You can easily earn several hundred dollars this Summer during your spare time. Every man, woman, boy and girl is eligible to enter these Contests. Send in as many lists of subscribers as you can, and at any time during July, August and September.

Lists of subscribers sent to us each month not only entitle you to participate in the Special Monthly Prize Contest, but are also placed to your credit and the total number of subscriptions which you send during July, August and September enter you as a contestant in the Summer Grand Prize Contest of $1,050.00 which closes on September 30th, 1922.

Liberal Cash Commissions

In addition to offering you an opportunity to participate in our Summer Prize Contests, we will pay a liberal cash commission on every subscription you take for the WEEKLY BLADE. You will be surprised to find how easy it is to secure subscriptions from your friends and neighbors.

You May Enter the Contest at Any Time During July, August and September. But Do Not Delay—Enter Now

Be one of the first in your locality to start your list of subscribers. Try and win the first prize for July. Your effort may be the means of winning for you the First Grand Prize, September 30th. For full particulars, address

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.
Contest Dept.

Sign and mail this coupon today.

APPLICATION

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE, Contest Dept.
TOLEDO, OHIO.

I am interested in your Summer Grand Prize Contest and desire to represent you in this locality.

Please send me full particulars, subscription blanks and book of receipts.

Name .....

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